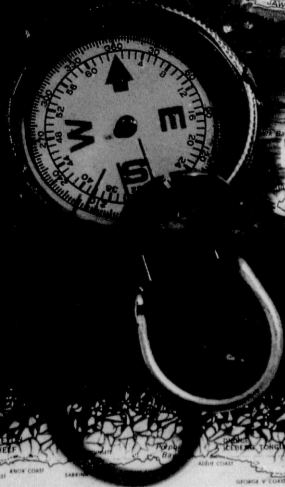


DIRECTORY OF TOURISM STATISTICS 1991



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DIRECTORY OF TOURISM STATISTICS 1991

NEW ISSUE

DIRECTORY OF TOURISM STATISTICS
1991

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

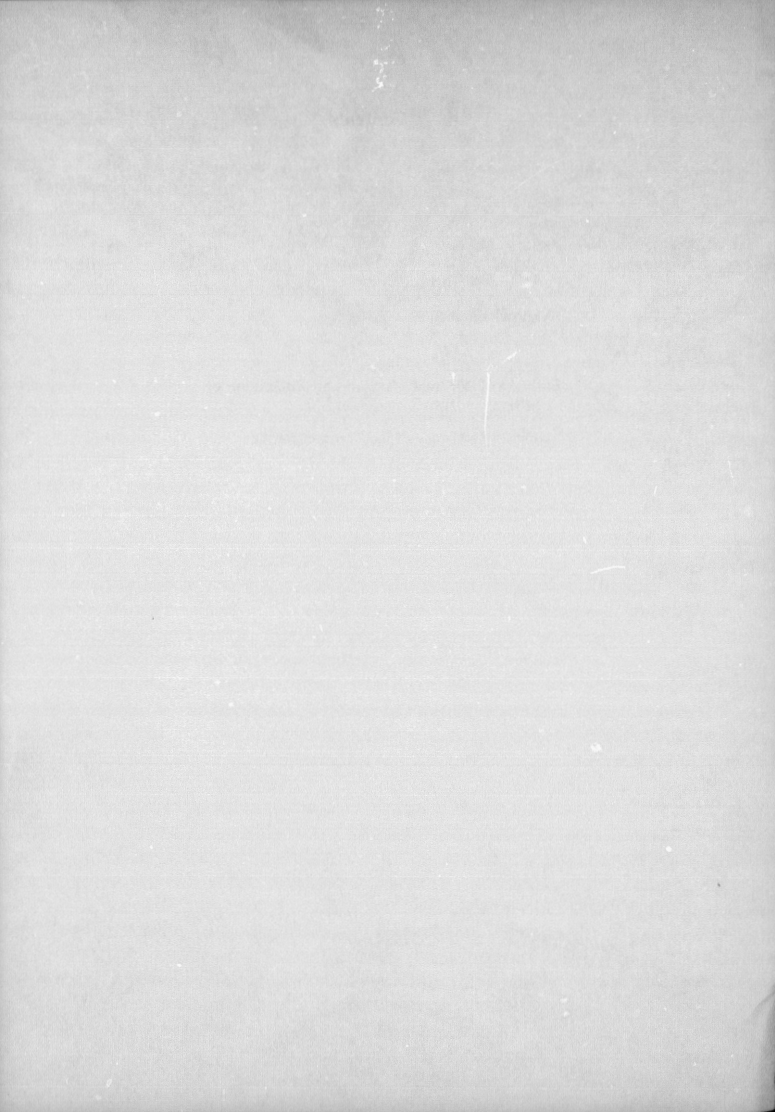
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PREFACE

The growth in tourist activity, particularly in international tourism, has given rise to an industry that is far more sophisticated than it was in the past. This is clearly seen in the area of research, which has become increasingly necessary to provide accurate input into major policy and investment decisions. As a result, information sources, such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), have experienced increasing demands to provide more and better data.

A substantial amount of statistical information is produced on the various aspects of tourism. However, the various collections have tended to be developed independently of each other with little commonality of definitions or concepts. As a result, much of the statistical information available from different collections is difficult to link, thus reducing its total potential value.

The ABS is addressing this issue in two ways. Firstly, this Directory of tourism statistics contains data, relating to tourism, which has been compiled to assist researchers to more fully utilise the range of information available to them from public sector sources in particular. Secondly, a Framework for the Collection and Publication of Tourism Statistics has been developed to assist in the design and conduct of tourism surveys by providing standardised definitions, guidelines and data items, and a structure for collecting and presenting data. The Framework is briefly described in Chapter One.

Chapter Two contains summary articles from each data source and provides a statistical overview of the tourism sector. These articles also illustrate how each data source relates to tourist activity and, by browsing them, the infrequent user of statistics has an alternative way to find the information needed, especially where the link between a source and tourism activity is unclear.

Data sources are described in detail in Chapter Three, including contact names, should further information be required. Detailed statistics can then be obtained by accessing the data source identified by the user.

Indexes arranged by subject (key word) and data source are provided.

This is the first issue of this Directory. It is planned to produce updated versions as the need arises. While every effort has been made to obtain complete coverage of public sector data sources, it is possible that there are additional sources not included. These could be included in later editions. Comments and input from interested users are welcome and can be provided to Alex McNaughton, Manager of the ABS Tourism Project Centre located in the ABS's Queensland Office, telephone (07) 222 6122.

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Belconnen A.C.T. 2616
February 1992

HOW TO USE THIS DIRECTORY

Reference data in this publication are contained in Chapters 2 and 3. Use the Subject Matter Index at the end of the publication to find your topic of interest with its page and chapter references. If you already know the name of the collection or data source you are after, look in the Data Source Titles Index (p.113).

Chapter 2 contains summary articles from each source. Together these articles give an overview of the tourism sector. This chapter allows you to see first hand some of the information available from a data source and how it might relate to tourist activity. You can also browse through this chapter to unearth information that suits your needs and then follow the reference, included after each summary, to the data source in Chapter 3.

Chapter 3 presents, for each data source, a contact person (where possible), the reason the collection or data source exists, data available from the source, its geographic coverage, frequency and timeliness (where possible) and the dissemination media on which it is available. Also included for each data source is a reference to the corresponding summary article in Chapter 2.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Australian Bureau of Statistics would like to thank those organisations and individuals who contributed to this Directory. In particular, it acknowledges the assistance of the Bureau of Tourism Research and the various State Tourism Commissions.

The publication was prepared by Gerry West, Maelisa McNeil, Amanda Seneviratne and Joanne Todd of the ABS's Queensland Office, and Karen Lynch, Andy Harris and Peter Haines of the ABS's Canberra Office.

CHAPTER 1 — FRAMEWORK FOR THE COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION OF TOURISM STATISTICS

This chapter briefly describes the Framework for the Collection and Publication of Tourism Statistics, recently developed by the ABS, which it is hoped will be widely used by government agencies and in the private sector as a basis for designing statistical collections and assembling and presenting data on tourism.

1.0 Framework for the Collection and Publication of Tourism Statistics

In line with the rapid development of tourism in Australia, the number and types of collections conducted which relate to tourism are increasing and diverse. At present, tourism statistics are collected and disseminated by a number of organisations. These include the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR), tourist commissions, State government departments, academic institutions and private sector consultants. Owing to this rapid development, the collection of tourism statistics has not developed in such a co-ordinated or centralised way as has the collection of other activity or industry statistics.

How The Framework Will Assist You

In light of the above, it is hoped that the development of a framework will lead to an improvement in the comparability, or at least compatibility, between tourism statistical collections. Once a framework is in place, it will assist those involved in the design or conduct of surveys measuring any aspect of tourist activity, by providing standardised definitions and guidelines on the data items to be used. Widespread implementation of the Framework would in due course greatly benefit the users of tourism statistics who would be able to collate and compare data from sources based on the Framework.

Thus, the Framework has been developed as a reference for all the major organisations involved in the collection and use of tourism statistics. It is expected that the development of the Framework will be an ongoing process influenced by the comments and experiences of collection and dissemination agencies and users of tourism statistics.

The Model

The Framework takes the approach that 'tourism statistics' cover all visitors (domestic and international) and not just recreational tourists. The statistics included are those which in some way measure or describe the activities of these visitors. The focal point of these statistics is the transaction in which a visitor obtains a product (or service) from a supplier.

The Framework model is based on this transaction which comprises three elements:

Consumer ⇒ Product ⇒ Supplier

The statistics either measure a relationship between two of these elements, e.g. value of purchases of food (product) by day visitors (consumer), or describe some aspect of one of the elements, e.g. number of employees in the accommodation sector (supplier).

The order of the elements and the arrows between them indicate a hierarchical relationship. The principle element of the transaction is the 'consumer'. If the consumer meets the definition of a 'visitor' then

the 'product' and, consequently, the 'supplier' involved in the transaction are relevant. For example, a restaurant meal can be supplied to a resident or a visitor. In principle, if the consumer is a visitor then the transaction would be included, but if the consumer is a resident then it would not be included. (In practice, of course, such distinctions cannot always be made.)

The Framework provides classification systems for each of the three elements.

The **consumer** is classified as:

- ☐ international visitor — overnight visitor
— day visitor
- ☐ domestic visitor — overnight visitor
— day visitor

The **product** is classified into ten broad product/service groups:

- ☐ accommodation
- ☐ food and drink
- ☐ transport
- ☐ entertainment/leisure
- ☐ sporting activities
- ☐ business services
- ☐ education/training
- ☐ health
- ☐ other goods and services
- ☐ package tours

These broad groups are further broken down into detailed categories.

The **supplier** is classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).

Associated with each of the three elements is a list of typical measures, for example age and sex for consumers, expenditure for products and value of sales for suppliers. The Framework provides classification systems and definitions for all of the typical measures.

The Framework is not intended to apply only to ABS collections. Its main value lies in providing consistent standards which could be used by all surveys and users of tourism statistics.

The use of the Framework for the Collection and Publication of Tourism Statistics by researchers is encouraged.

Copies of the Framework can be obtained from:

The Assistant Director
Tourism Statistics
Australian Bureau of Statistics
P.O. Box 10
Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616
Telephone: (06) 252 6348
Facsimile: (06) 251 5324

CHAPTER 2 — STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE TOURISM SECTOR

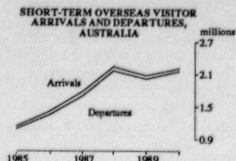
The purpose of this chapter is twofold. Primarily, it is to illustrate the type of information available from each data source and how it is related to tourism. Secondly, it provides a statistical overview of the Tourism industry which can be viewed from the reader's area of interest. For example, the reader may be interested in how room availability and usage has varied in relation to the number of visitors from overseas.

Readers who do not use statistics frequently and are therefore unfamiliar with what may be available, can browse through these articles to find information relevant to their needs. The Chapter 3 reference is provided at the end of each article for readers who want information about the data source.

It will be found that some articles cover the same or similar topics, perhaps with a different emphasis. Users will generally find that in searching for particular data, it will be best to use the subject index initially as this contains cross-references to the articles.

2.1 Overseas visitor arrivals

During the 6 year period to 1990 the number of short-term overseas visitors arriving in Australia increased from 1.1 million in 1985 to 2.2 million in 1990. In this period there was only one decline between years, this occurred between 1988 and 1989.

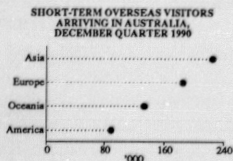


The number of short-term visitors arriving in Australia was greater for each of the four quarters of 1990 than for the corresponding quarters in 1989. For example, in December quarter 1990, 642,300 persons arrived compared with 614,100 in December quarter 1989.

Of the overseas visitors who arrived in Australia in December quarter 1990, 59 per cent stated that the main purpose of their journey was a holiday and a further 23 per cent came to Australia to visit relatives.

The two major source countries for overseas visitors in December quarter 1990 were Japan and New Zealand, with the proportion of short-term visitors being 19 and 17 per cent respectively. The reasons for visiting Australia differed significantly depending on country of residence, 87 per cent of Japanese visitors were in Australia on holiday, compared with 45 per cent of New Zealanders. On the other hand, only 7 per cent of visitors from Japan entered Australia for business or employment reasons while the comparable figure for New Zealanders was 16 per cent.

SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITORS DEPARTING
AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER QUARTER 1990
(^{'000})



Length of Stay	State most time spent in				Australia(a)
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	
Under 1 week	80.2	17.8	27.8	10.3	142.1
1 week and under 1 month	124.8	32.7	68.1	22.9	266.6
1 month and under 3 months	27.1	12.1	14.4	8.2	69.0
3 months and under 6 months	9.5	4.0	4.4	3.6	23.3
6 months and under 12 months	13.1	7.7	5.0	4.2	33.5
Total (b)	254.6	74.4	119.6	49.1	534.4

(a) Includes other States and Territories not listed separately. (b) Includes 'length of stay' not stated.

Source: ABS: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3402.0): Ref: Chap 3.1.

2.2 Characteristics of international visitors

Of the 2.1 million overseas visitors who arrived in Australia during 1989 the largest proportion were aged between 20 and 29 years (517,300 or 25 per cent). Forty-two per cent of all Japanese were in the 20 to 29 year age group compared with only 15 per cent of visitors from the USA.

Of the total visitors in 1989, 56 per cent were on their first visit. When country of residence is considered, results indicate that 81 per cent of Japanese were on their first visit compared with only 19 per cent of New Zealanders. Seventy per cent of holiday visitors were on their first visit compared with only 34 per cent of business visitors.

The most common mode of transport (74 per cent) used by visitors in Australia in 1989 was a car (including both private and company cars). The least common was a motorcycle or bicycle with only 1 per cent of visitors choosing this method. In 1989 41 per cent of all visitors used rented self-drive cars, compared with only 19 per cent in 1988.

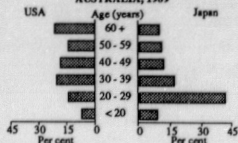
Sixty-three per cent of Japanese visitors travelled by plane while in Australia compared with only 15 per cent of visitors from Singapore and New Zealand.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF AUSTRALIAN VISITORS, AUSTRALIA, 1989

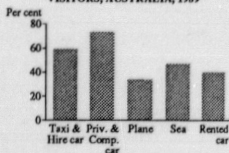
Country of residence	Visitors	Average nights in Australia	
	No.	First visit %	No.
USA	260,700	70	22
Japan	349,500	81	13
New Zealand	449,300	19	22
UK & Ireland	285,100	66	49
Europe	245,600	71	43
Total	2,080,300	56	30

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey.
Ref: Chap 3.2.

AGE OF OVERSEAS VISITORS, AUSTRALIA, 1989

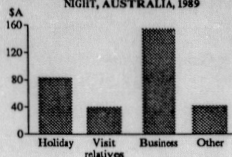


TRANSPORT USED BY OVERSEAS VISITORS, AUSTRALIA, 1989



2.3 Attitudes and expenditure of international visitors

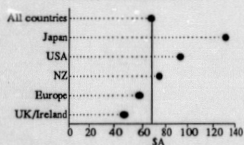
AVERAGE VISITOR EXPENDITURE PER NIGHT, AUSTRALIA, 1989



Of the total visitors to Australia in 1989, 24 per cent said the aspect most enjoyed while in Australia was the people, followed by 18 per cent nominating the climate and 10 per cent the scenery. Sixteen per cent of Japanese visitors nominated the wildlife as the most enjoyable aspect of their holiday, while 12 per cent most enjoyed the climate. The comparable figures for UK and Irish visitors were 5 per cent and 32 per cent respectively.

Forty-four per cent of all visitors to Australia in 1989 said there was not any aspect of their stay they did not enjoy. Of the identified aspects least enjoyed, cost of living was nominated by 7 per cent of all visitors. Visitors from Singapore identified the food as the least enjoyed aspect (9 per cent), while 8 per cent of visitors from the United Kingdom and Ireland disliked the insects.

AVERAGE VISITOR EXPENDITURE PER NIGHT, AUSTRALIA, 1989



Scandinavians and Germans spent more per trip in Australia than visitors from any other country. Japanese visitors spent more per night (\$131) than all other visitors in 1989. However their average trip expenditure (\$1,701) was less than the overall average (\$1,968) due to their relatively short length of stay (13 days, compared with an average of 30 days for all visitors).

Visitors on holidays spent more than all other visitors, with an average of \$2,069 per person in 1989. However business visitors spent the highest amount per night of \$157 per night.

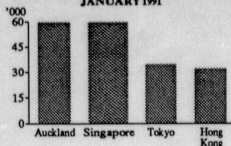
ASPECTS MOST ENJOYED BY OVERSEAS VISITORS, AUSTRALIA 1989 (per cent)

Aspect	Purpose of visit			Total
	Business	Holiday	Visit relatives	
People	25	22	21	24
Climate	14	18	24	18
Beaches	2	7	5	6
Scenery	7	10	11	10
Food	7	4	4	4

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey: Ref: Chap 3.2.

2.4 International passenger arrivals and departures

INBOUND PASSENGERS ON INTERNATIONAL CARRIERS, AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1991

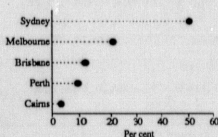


In January 1991 359,909 passengers left Australia on international flights. This was a decrease of 3 per cent since January 1990. Just over half of these passengers (184,939) departed from Sydney, almost one-fifth from Melbourne and 12 per cent from Brisbane. Cairns international airport recorded the largest increase of departures (28 per cent), with 13,619 passengers departing in January 1991 compared with 10,662 in January 1990.

The number of passengers arriving in Australia on international flights in January 1991 was 429,129, a decrease of 1.3 per cent on the corresponding month in 1990. The largest proportion (14.9 per cent) came from Auckland, 14.4 per cent from Singapore and 8.2 per cent from Tokyo. In keeping with this, 16.9 per cent, 12.5 per cent and 10.7 per cent of passengers departed Australia for Auckland, Singapore and Tokyo respectively.

Qantas Airways was the principal carrier of inbound passengers, carrying 38.4 per cent of all passengers in January 1991. Air New Zealand was the second largest carrier accounting for just over 9.7 per cent of both inbound and outbound passengers.

INBOUND PASSENGERS BY CITY OF ARRIVAL, AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1991



INBOUND AND OUTBOUND PASSENGERS ON INTERNATIONAL CARRIERS, AUSTRALIA

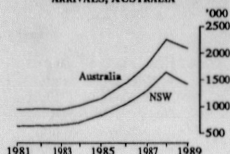
Operator	January			Percentage change Jan 1990 to Jan 1991
	1989	1990	1991	
Qantas	316,190	316,910	307,653	-2.9
Air New Zealand	76,960	74,189	76,632	+3.3
Continental	49,838	57,023	55,726	-2.3
British Airways	27,913	30,104	28,918	-3.9
Total(a)	759,105	805,057	789,038	-2.0

(a) Includes other airlines not listed separately.

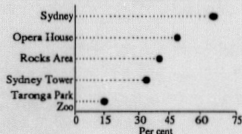
Source: Department of Transport and Communications, Monthly Provisional Statistics of International Scheduled Air Transport: Ref: Chap 3.3.

2.5 International tourism in New South Wales

NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL VISITOR ARRIVALS, AUSTRALIA



PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO TOURIST ATTRACTIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1989



Of the total 2.1 million visits made by international visitors to Australia during 1989, New South Wales received an estimated 1.4 million visits. Overseas visitors spent a total of 62.4 million nights in Australia during 1989. New South Wales received the greatest proportion of these, 34.9 per cent, an increase of 3.2 percentage points on the previous year. The majority of international tourists to New South Wales visited the Sydney region. Other popular destinations were the Illawarra, Hunter and North Coast regions. The average length of stay in New South Wales was 15 nights with 12 of these being spent in Sydney.

Japan accounted for the largest proportion of international visitors to New South Wales in 1989, followed by visitors from New Zealand and the USA. However, the proportion of Japanese visitors staying at least one night in New South Wales decreased from 94.7 per cent in 1988 to 77.7 per cent in 1989. Japanese visitors had a very low propensity (0.5 per cent) to visit regions outside of Sydney, whilst Europeans and New Zealanders had the highest propensity to travel throughout New South Wales.

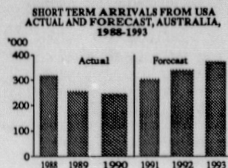
The most popular attractions visited by international visitors in New South Wales during 1989 were the Sydney Opera House, the Rocks and Darling Harbour. The majority of international visitors to New South Wales stated that the most enjoyable part of their stay was Sydney Harbour.

PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL VISITOR NIGHTS BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION USED, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1989

Accommodation type	Sydney	Country NSW	Total NSW	Total Australia
Hotel/Motel	20.1	10.3	18.3	18.9
Youth hostel	6.8	4.4	6.3	9.5
Rented house/flat	13.6	22.5	15.3	13.2
Home of friend/relative	52.5	45.3	51.1	46.6

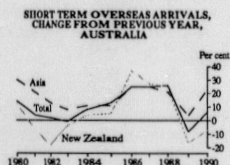
Source: New South Wales Tourism Commission: International Tourism Trends in New South Wales: Ref: Chap 3.4.

2.6 Forecasts of international visitor arrivals



Australia witnessed an accelerating rate of growth in overseas visitor arrivals during much of the 1980s. Growth rates of approximately 25 per cent occurred in 1986, 1987, and 1988. Japanese visitor arrivals grew to 479,900 in 1990, an increase of 37 per cent over the previous year.

The total number of short-term arrivals is expected to increase by an average of around 8 per cent per annum up to the year 2000. In the year 2000, 4.85 million overseas visitors are expected. This compares with 2.2 million who arrived in 1990. The regions with the greatest potential for growth are Europe (excluding the UK) and Asia (excluding Japan). Forecast arrival growth rates of 10 per cent, up to the year 2000, are predicted for both these areas. An estimated 675,000 Europeans and 891,000 Asians are expected in the year 2000, compared with arrivals of 207,700 and 348,100 respectively in 1990.



FORECAST SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS,
AUSTRALIA, 1996 TO 2000
('000)

Country of residence	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Japan	744	804	868	937	1,012
Europe	466	511	561	616	675
Asia	609	669	736	810	891
Total(a)	3,588	3,866	4,165	4,491	4,847

(a) Includes other countries not listed separately.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Australian Tourism Forecasts: International Visitor Arrivals: Ref: Chap 3.5.

2.7 Tourism trends

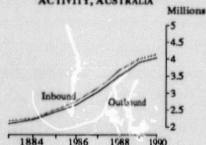
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE BY VISITORS PER TRIP, AUSTRALIA, 1990



There was rapid growth in the number of short-term international visitors arriving in Australia during much of the 1980s. The Japanese and other Asian visitors proved to be very significant growth areas over the last decade. Their markets now account for the first and third largest shares of the total arrivals. New Zealand used to be the largest source of visitors to Australia, but its share of all visitors has declined since 1979. Visitors on holidays have dominated the inbound tourism scene, with their numbers increasing by 3½ times over the last 10 years.

Overall, outbound tourism experienced a 6 per cent average annual growth rate between 1980 and 1990. The total number of short-term residents departing Australia in 1990 was 2,169,900, an increase of 9 per cent over 1989 and 25 per cent over 1988. During the last 10 years, Asia has gained considerable popularity as a tourist destination for Australian residents. By 1990 Asia accounted for more than a third of all short-term Australian resident departures.

INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE PASSENGER ACTIVITY, AUSTRALIA



Australia's four largest International airports (Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth) collectively accounted for 93 per cent of international passenger movements in 1990. However airports in Queensland, the Northern Territory and Adelaide have been increasing their share of international passenger movements.

Domestic tourism has been relatively subdued in recent years. The number of domestic trips undertaken by Australian residents was 8 per cent higher in 1990-91 than in 1984-85.

SHORT-TERM INTERNATIONAL VISITOR ARRIVALS BY REGION OF STAY, AUSTRALIA ('000)

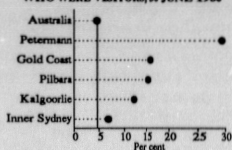
Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	Total(a)
1984	651.9	339.5	286.4	940.2
1986	968.3	468.8	458.9	1331.8
1988	1,533.8	765.2	1,021.1	2,097.9
1990	1,418.9	660.9	958.3	2,065.4

(a) Includes other States and Territories not listed separately.

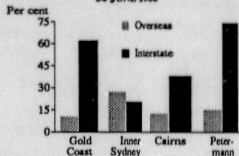
Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Australian Tourism Trends: Ref: Chap 3.6.

2.8 Census counts of visitors and employees

PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION WHO WERE VISITORS, 30 JUNE 1986



PROPORTION OF VISITORS BY ORIGIN, 30 JUNE 1986



According to the Census of Population and Housing on 30 June 1986, the population of Australia was 15.6 million. Of this figure 59,589 (less than 1 per cent) were overseas visitors. A total of 721,892 people (5 per cent of the total population) were away from their usual home on the night of the Census and, as such, were considered to be visitors.

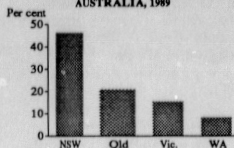
Overall, 5 per cent of the Australian population were classified as visitors on Census night. 29 per cent of persons in Petermann in the Northern Territory (the region which includes Ayers Rock) were visitors to the area. The Gold Coast also recorded a relatively large proportion of its population as visitors — 20,697 people or 16 per cent.

Data from the Census showed that 394,238 persons were employed in the recreation, personal and other services industry. Of these, just over half (212,718 persons) were working in the restaurants, hotels and clubs industry. Almost one-quarter of people employed in the recreation, personal and other services industry were sales and personal service workers.

Source: ABS: *Census of Population and Housing 1986*, Table CSC07:
Ref: Chap 3.7.

2.9 Australian tourism statistics

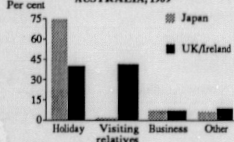
MAIN STATE OR TERRITORY OF STAY BY INTERNATIONAL VISITORS, AUSTRALIA, 1989



Twelve per cent (247,400) of the total 2,080,300 international visitors to Australia during 1989 arrived in December, maintaining the tradition of December being the most popular month of arrival. Of these visitors 51 per cent (127,100) were on holiday and 33 per cent (80,900) were visiting relatives. During the year, 230,800 business visitors arrived in Australia with November being the most popular month of arrival (10 per cent or 23,900).

Visitors from New Zealand accounted for 22 per cent (449,300) of total visitors in 1989. Their main purpose of visit was a holiday (44 per cent) and August was the most popular month of arrival (10 per cent). The largest group of New Zealanders in 1989 were in the 35-49 year age group (125,400), of whom 41 per cent (51,100) were on holiday. Fifty per cent of New Zealanders were cleared in New South Wales on arrival in contrast to only 27 per cent in Queensland and 15 per cent in Victoria.

MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT BY SELECTED INTERNATIONAL VISITORS, AUSTRALIA, 1989



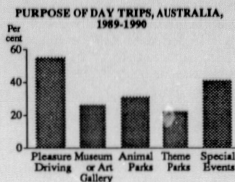
Of the 2 million Australians who travelled overseas in 1989, the largest number (630,300 or 32 per cent) were in the 35-49 year age group. Within this age group, 377,400 males departed with 38 per cent leaving on business, while the largest group of females who departed were on holiday (146,100 or 58 per cent) and only 7 per cent (18,800) on business.

SHORT-TERM AUSTRALIAN RESIDENT DEPARTURES, PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR, 1986-89

Country of intended main stay	1986	1987	1988	1989
Africa	-8.6	28.8	11.2	23.6
Thailand	39.0	41.0	22.5	44.8
China	-14.7	-9.9	11.0	-27.2
Greece	-2.8	7.3	-0.9	-5.7
New Zealand	-8.2	7.4	-10.2	20.3
Total	1.8	5.4	4.6	17.2

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research: Tourism Statistical Review: Ref: Chap 3.8.

2.10 Overseas and domestic travel by Australian residents



During the 12 months ending June 1990, 59 per cent of Australians aged 14 years and over took at least one domestic trip, while 10 per cent took one or more overseas trip. Residents of the Australian Capital Territory were the most travelled, with 67 per cent of the people going on a trip within Australia, and 14 per cent travelling internationally.

People who lived in the city undertook less domestic travel than country dwellers (56 per cent and 66 per cent respectively). However, a larger proportion (12 per cent) of city dwellers had been on an overseas trip in the last 12 months compared with 6 per cent of country dwellers.

Propensity for travel differed substantially with a person's country of birth. Australian born people were most likely to have travelled domestically (62 per cent) and least likely to have gone overseas (8 per cent). A large proportion of New Zealanders undertook both domestic trips (60 per cent) and overseas trips (29 per cent).



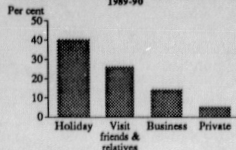
TRAVELLERS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE 1990, AUSTRALIA (per cent)

Nature of travel	Country of birth				
	Australia	Zealand	New Kingdom	United Europe	Asia
Domestic	62	60	57	41	43
Overseas	8	29	14	12	19
Total	65	71	63	47	53

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Profiles of Australian Travellers: Ref: Chap 3.9.

2.11 Characteristics of domestic travellers

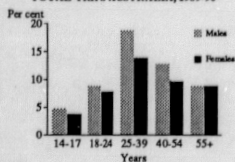
PRIMARY PURPOSE OF TRIP, AUSTRALIA
1989-90



The number of domestic trips (involving a stay away from home of one or more nights) undertaken by Australians during 1989-90 was almost 50 million. This represented an 8.6 per cent increase over the number of trips undertaken in 1988-89. New South Wales was the most popular destination with 32 per cent of all trips ending there, followed by Victoria and Queensland which each had 22 per cent of trips. Trips with Western Australia as the main destination increased by 24 per cent between 1988-89 and 1989-90, and Western Australia's share of the total increased from 9 per cent to 10 per cent.

Almost one-third of the domestic trips were taken by residents of New South Wales (15.3 million). The number of trips undertaken by South Australian residents in 1989-90 decreased by 10 per cent to 3.7 million compared with the previous year, while the number of trips beginning in Western Australia increased by 23 per cent to 5.2 million.

TOTAL TRIPS AUSTRALIA, 1989-90



A friend or relative's house or flat remained the principal type of accommodation used by visitors (44 per cent of visitor nights), followed by hotels and motels with facilities (16 per cent). Seventy-seven per cent of domestic trips in 1989-90 used a private vehicle as the main mode of transport, 6.5 per cent of trips used a bus or coach and 6 per cent were taken by plane.

The majority of trips taken (53 per cent) were of one or two nights duration, with only 2 per cent of trips lasting for over a month. In 1989-90 the average trip duration was 4.5 nights.

TOTAL TRIPS, AUSTRALIA, 1989-90
('000)

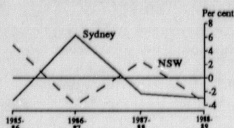
Trip	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	Total(a)
Origin	15,318	12,284	10,666	5,196	49,962
Destination	16,039	10,802	10,981	5,221	49,962

(a) Includes other States and Territories not listed separately.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Domestic Tourism Monitor:
Ref: Chap 3.10.

2.12 Domestic tourism trends in New South Wales

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VISITORS,
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



During 1988-89 domestic tourists made a total of 54.8 million visits in Australia with New South Wales receiving 18.5 million visits and Sydney 4.0 million visits. Over the period 1984-85 to 1988-89 the number of domestic visits undertaken in Australia increased by an average of 0.4 per cent a year, compared with a decline of 0.2 per cent for New South Wales. While New South Wales still received the largest share of Australia's domestic tourism in 1988-89 (33.8 per cent of all visits), this did represent a decline from the previous year when 19.2 million visits (34.6 per cent of the Australian total) were made in New South Wales. In keeping with this, the number of visitor nights spent in New South Wales also declined from 72.3 million in 1987-88 to 67.1 million in 1988-89.

The average length of stay in New South Wales by domestic visitors was 3.6 nights in 1988-89 down from 3.7 nights the previous year. Although the home of friends and relatives remained the most popular form of accommodation, the use of hotels and motels with facilities has been increasing since 1985-86, especially among business travellers.

Sydney remained the most popular destination in New South Wales during 1988-89, followed by the North Coast, Hunter and Illawarra regions respectively. The Illawarra, Riverina and New England regions and the Snowy and Upper North Coast sub-regions all showed increases in the number of visitors received during the year.

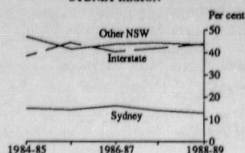
DOMESTIC TOURISM IN NEW SOUTH WALES AS A
PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIAN TOURISM

	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	Mil.	% Mil.	Mil.	% Mil.	Mil.	% Mil.	Mil.	% Mil.	Mil.	%
Visits	19	35	20	36	19	35	19	35	19	34
Visitor nights	67	33	70	34	71	33	72	33	67	31

Source: New South Wales Tourism Commission: Domestic Tourism Trends in New South Wales: Ref: Chap 3.11.

2.13 Regional tourism in New South Wales

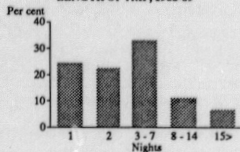
ORIGIN OF VISITORS TO THE SYDNEY REGION



Sydney was the region in New South Wales which received the greatest number of domestic visitors during 1988-89. Almost 4 million people chose Sydney as the destination for a domestic visit (a 3 per cent decrease since 1987-88). In 1988-89 a total of 16.2 million visitor nights were spent in the Sydney region. This was a decline of 9 per cent from the previous year's total of 17.8 million visitor nights.

Visitors from New South Wales accounted for over half (56.1 per cent) of all visits to the Sydney region. The region's interstate visitor market increased in 1988-89 to be 43.7 per cent compared with 41.8 per cent in 1987-88. While Victorians continued to represent the largest proportion of interstate visitors, the number of visitors decreased by 6.8 per cent from the previous year.

VISITORS TO THE SYDNEY REGION BY LENGTH OF TRIP, 1988-89



During 1988-89 34.3 per cent of visitors who travelled to the Sydney region did so primarily to visit friends and relatives, while 27.2 per cent visited for a holiday and 18.8 per cent for business reasons.

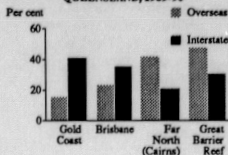
DOMESTIC VISITS, NEW SOUTH WALES ('000)

Region	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Sydney	4,173	4,075	3,953
Hunter	1,842	1,823	1,757
New England	978	1,023	1,207
Far Western	118	211	185

Source: New South Wales Tourism Commission: Regional Tourism Trends in New South Wales: Ref: Chap 3.12.

2.14 Tourism in Queensland

USUAL RESIDENCE OF VISITORS TO QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

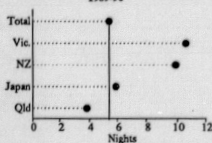


In 1989-90 over 6 million people made visits in Queensland, staying 32.2 million visitor nights and spending \$2,748 million. Over half (58.5 per cent or 3.5 million) of these visitors were Queenslanders on intrastate trips, 28.5 per cent (1.7 million) were interstate visitors and 13.1 per cent (778,600) were from overseas. One-quarter (623,100) of the people who travelled to Queensland arrived on domestic aircraft, 1.2 million (47.2 per cent) in private vehicles and 347,800 (14 per cent) on international aircraft. Seventy-six per cent (4.5 million) of all visitors in Queensland travelled for holiday or recreational purposes. Twenty-three per cent (791,000) of Queenslanders and 25.4 per cent (8,900) of Japanese visitors travelled either on business or for a conference.

During 1989-90 a total of \$2,747.9 million was spent by visitors in Queensland. The largest proportion (29.2 per cent or \$801.6 million) of this went towards accommodation with an average of \$24.90 being spent per visitor night. The purchase of food and beverages represented one-quarter (\$699.3 million) of total expenditure and an average of \$21.70 per visitor night.

Considerable variations in the age distribution of visitors in Queensland become apparent when usual place of residence is considered. For example, 38.4 per cent of Japanese visitors were aged between 20 and 24 years, compared with only 4.5 per cent of New Zealanders. In contrast, 11.8 per cent of Japanese travellers were aged between 45 and 59 years, while 30.7 per cent of New Zealanders fell into this age group.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY BY USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90



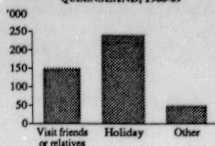
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY REGION VISITED, QUEENSLAND, 1989-90

Region	Visitors '000	Average length of stay Nights	Average expenditure per night \$
Gold Coast	1,580.2	5.8	95.80
Brisbane	1,012.0	3.2	123.00
Far North (Cairns)	718.6	5.8	102.60
Northern (Townsville)	552.2	3.2	77.20
Barrier Reef	216.5	3.8	155.00
Queensland	6,022.2	5.4	85.3

Source: Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation: Major Survey Research Programme: Ref: Chap 3.14.

2.15 Intrastate travel by Queensland households

MAIN PURPOSE OF HOUSEHOLD TRIPS, QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

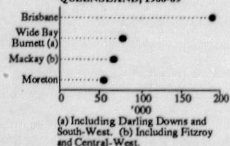


During 1988-89 over one-third of Queensland households undertook trips within the State which lasted four or more nights. Brisbane Statistical Division was the major origin of trips (42 per cent), while Moreton Statistical Division (which includes Gold Coast) was the most common destination (31 per cent).

Over half of the total 451,800 trips lasted between four and seven nights, and almost one-third were between eight and 14 days long. Trips to the Northern and Far North Statistical Divisions (this area includes Townsville and Cairns) tended to be of longer duration than those to other areas of Queensland. Sixty-three per cent of journeys to the North lasted for longer than eight days, compared with 44 per cent of trips to Brisbane or Moreton Statistical Divisions.

Almost half of Queensland households that went on an intrastate trip in 1988-89 stayed in free accommodation, with less than 20 per cent staying in hotels, motels or resorts.

ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLD TRIPS, QUEENSLAND, 1988-89



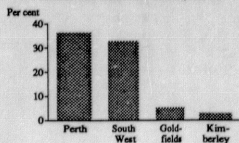
HOUSEHOLD TRIPS: MAIN TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY DURATION, QUEENSLAND, 1988-89

Type of accommodation	4-7 nights		8-14 nights		15 nights and over		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Hotel, motel or resort	55.8	66.7	18.5	22.1	9.2	11.0	83.6	100.0
Other rented accommodation	44.4	48.9	35.3	38.9	11.0	12.1	90.8	100.0
Camping, own caravan or campervan	27.7	46.6	18.6	31.3	13.2	22.2	59.5	100.0
Free accommodation	108.8	49.9	66.4	30.5	42.8	19.6	218.0	100.0
Total	236.8	52.4	138.8	30.7	76.2	16.9	451.8	100.0

Source: ABS: *Intrastate Travel by Queensland Households* (8637.3): Ref: Chap 3.17.

2.16 Western Australian tourism

PROPORTION OF TOTAL VISITOR TRIPS
TO SELECTED REGIONS OF WA, 1989-90

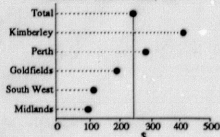


In 1989-90, 4.2 million visitor trips were made to or within Western Australia, representing 21.0 million visitor nights and resulting in a total direct expenditure of \$1,020 million. Of the total number of visitors, 3.5 million (83 per cent) were from Western Australia, 12 per cent were from interstate and overseas visitors represented 6 per cent of all visitors.

The most popular reasons for visiting Western Australia were for holiday or recreation (43 per cent of visitor trips), to visit friends or relatives (39 per cent) and for business (11 per cent).

Perth was the most popular place to visit with 43 per cent of total visitor expenditure occurring in the region (\$434.6 million) and more than one-third (7.9 million) of visitor nights spent there. Almost two-thirds (65 per cent) of visitors to Perth were Western Australian residents, while 22 per cent were from interstate and 14 per cent from overseas.

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER VISITOR TRIP,
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1989-90

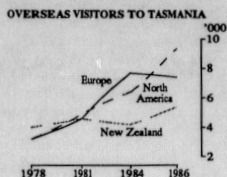


VISITOR TRIPS, NIGHTS AND AVERAGE
EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE OF TRIP,
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1989-90

Item	Unit	Visit			Total
		Holiday/ recreation	friends/ relatives	Business conference	
Visitor trips	'000	1,821.8	1,627.4	519.9	4,227.0
Visitor nights	'000	10,782.7	7,803.8	1,657.3	20,978.0
Average daily expenditure	\$	49.41	23.90	120.70	47.15

Source: Western Australian Tourism Commission: Western Australian Tourism Monitor: Ref: Chap 3.18.

2.17 Visitors to Tasmania

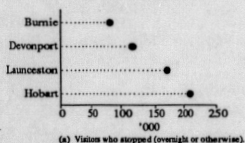


In 1986, 288,000 adults visited Tasmania, 73 per cent of whom were on holidays and 20 per cent on business. Of the holiday visitors, 34 per cent were visiting friends and relatives, 33 per cent were on fly-drive tours and 8 per cent on other organised tours. Victoria was the main source of visitors to Tasmania in 1986 comprising 44 per cent of all visitors followed by NSW with 23 per cent. Overseas visitors comprised 9 per cent of total visitors, of these over one-third were from North America.

Adult visitors to Tasmania who stayed one or more nights in 1986 spent an estimated \$236.9 million comprising \$79.0 million (33 per cent) on accommodation, \$40.0 million (17 per cent) on transport within Tasmania and \$117.9 million on other expenses.

Sightseeing and touring was the most popular activity undertaken by visitors with 61 per cent of visitors undertaking this activity. This was followed by 59 per cent visiting historic sites, 54 per cent visiting the two casinos, 34 per cent taking half-day cruises and 33 per cent undertaking bushwalking and cycling.

VISITORS (a) TO SELECTED TOWNS AND CITIES, TASMANIA, 1986



ORIGIN OF AUSTRALIAN VISITORS (a) TO TASMANIA

Origin	1981		1984		1986	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NSW	70.5	24.5	66.3	26.0	65.3	24.9
Vic.	142.9	49.6	123.2	48.4	126.8	48.3
Other	74.5	25.9	65.0	25.5	70.4	26.8
Total(b)	288.0	100.0	254.6	100.0	262.5	100.0

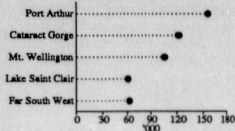
(a) Includes visitors who stayed one or more nights in Australia.

(b) Includes origin 'not stated'.

Source: ABS: *Measures of Tasmanian Tourism* (8637.6): Ref: Chap 3.19.

2.18 Tasmanian Tourism

ADULT VISITORS TO TASMANIAN ATTRACTIONS, 1990



Of the 406,000 visitors to Tasmania in 1990, 367,000 were adults (those aged 15 years and over who spent at least one night within Tasmania), 14,000 were excursionists (day trippers) and 25,000 were minors (those aged under 15). Seventy per cent of adult visitors were on holiday and 20 per cent were on business. Forty-six per cent of visitors on holiday stated that the major factor influencing their choice of Tasmania as a destination was the recommendation of friends or relatives. Twenty-six per cent of visitors stated they had a long standing wish to visit Tasmania.

Fifty-seven per cent of visitors were travelling to Tasmania for the first time, 27 per cent had previously been to the State up to three times and 16 per cent four or more times. A high proportion of visitors said they would be inclined to return to Tasmania for a holiday at a future date. In 1988 58 per cent said they would definitely return and 32 per cent said they may return. Of the visitors intending to return, 39 per cent said they would be visiting friends and relatives, 26 per cent said they would return to pursue a special interest and a further 25 per cent intended to enjoy the scenery and relaxing life style.

A rented car was the most commonly used mode of transport by visitors in 1990 (35 per cent), followed by a car supplied or driven by friends and relatives (27 per cent). Only 9 per cent of visitors used tour coaches.

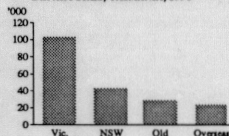
VISITOR NIGHTS BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION USED, TASMANIA ('000)

Accommodation type	1988	1990	Percentage change
Friends or relatives house	1,496.2	1,725.4	+15.3
Hotel or motel with ensuite facilities	1,043.4	1,029.6	-1.3
Commercial holiday unit	351.9	325.8	-7.4
Tent or hut on public land without amenities	150.5	80.4	-46.6
All accommodation (a)	3,897.5	4,022.0	+3.2

(a) Includes other types not stated.

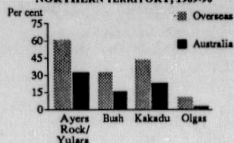
Source: Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation: Tasmanian Visitor Survey: Ref: Chap 3.20.

NUMBER AND DESTINATION OF ADULT DEPARTURES, TASMANIA, 1990



2.19 Backpackers in the Northern Territory

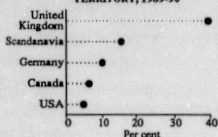
MAIN FEATURES THAT ATTRACTED VISIT BY USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1989-90



In 1990 1,251 people staying in hostels and guest houses in the Northern Territory were surveyed. From the results it was estimated that a total of 68,700 backpackers would visit the Northern Territory for a total of 585,000 visitor nights during 1989-90. Almost all of these (68,000) would be short-term visitors, that is, they would stay 90 nights or less. The average length of stay is anticipated to be 7.5 nights.

The majority of backpackers surveyed (90 per cent) were from overseas, with the two most common countries of origin being the United Kingdom (39 per cent) and Scandinavia (16 per cent). The main purpose of the trip was stated as pleasure or holiday by 83 per cent of people, while a further 15 per cent were on a working holiday.

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF OVERSEAS BACKPACKERS, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1989-90



It was predicted that during 1989-90 backpackers would spend \$27.8 million while in the Northern Territory. Overseas visitors accounted for 88 per cent of this expenditure. An average expenditure per night of \$48 has been estimated.

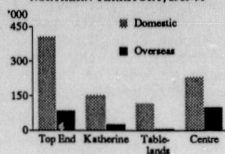
ESTIMATES OF BACKPACKERS BY USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1989-90

Characteristics	Unit	Australia	Overseas	Total
Visitor Nights	'000	96.0	489.0	585.0
Visitors	'000	6.4	62.3	68.7
Average length of stay	Nights	15.0	7.8	8.5

Source: Northern Territory Tourist Commission, Northern Territory Backpacker Survey: Ref: Chap 3.21.

2.20 Tourism in the Northern Territory

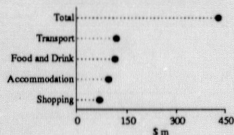
NUMBER OF VISITORS BY REGION,
NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1989-90



In 1989-90 821,000 people visited in the Northern Territory. The most popular destination, visited by two-thirds of Australian travellers, was the Top End region (which includes Darwin, Kakadu and Arnhem Land). By contrast, 70 per cent of overseas people visited the Centre region of the Northern Territory (that is the area covering the Olgas, Ayers Rock and Alice Springs).

Visitors in the Northern Territory in 1989-90 spent a total of \$429 million. Just over three-quarters of this was spent by domestic visitors. On average, overseas visitors spent more per night (\$82) than interstate (\$68) and intrastate (\$60) visitors, reflecting their high usage of commercial accommodation. When expenditure per night in commercial accommodation is considered, Northern Territory residents spent more per night (\$114) than interstate (\$107) and overseas (\$101) visitors, reflecting a high proportion of business travel by residents within the Territory.

VISITOR EXPENDITURE,
NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1989-90



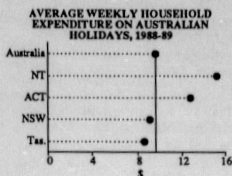
The September quarter is the peak tourist season for visitors from interstate and intrastate. The number of overseas visitors tended to peak around the December and March quarter.

EXPENDITURE PER NIGHT BY TYPE OF
ACCOMMODATION, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1989-90
(\$)

Expenditure type	Commercial	Visiting friends and relatives	Average
Accommodation	28	n.a.	n.a.
Food and drink	27	8	18
Shopping	17	4	11
Transport	27	10	19

Source: Northern Territory Tourist Commission: Northern Territory Travel Monitor: Ref: Chap 3.22.

2.21 Average weekly expenditure on holidays

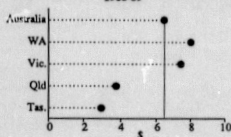


In 1988-89 Australian households spent an average of \$502.71 per week on commodities and services. Of this amount only 3 per cent or \$16.01 was spent on holidays. Holidays within Australia accounted for the main part of this figure (\$9.56 or 60 per cent). Accommodation costs represented the largest proportion of holiday expenditure, with a weekly average of \$4.49.

Households in the Northern Territory had the highest average expenditure on holidays — \$22.70 per week. When only overseas holidays are considered, households in the Australian Capital Territory spent the highest average weekly amounts. In all States and Territories expenditure on Australian holidays was greater than on overseas trips.

Households in the highest income group (that is, households earning the top 20 per cent of gross weekly income) had an average weekly expenditure of \$34.66 on holidays, compared with \$7.05 for households in the lowest income group.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON OVERSEAS HOLIDAYS, 1988-89



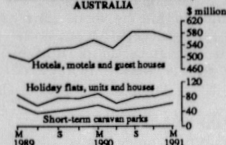
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON HOLIDAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1988-89 (dollars)

Destination	Gross Income Quintile					Total
	Lowest 20% Quintile	Second 20% Quintile	Third 20% Quintile	Fourth 20% Quintile	Highest 20% Quintile	
Australia	4.39	6.00	6.96	10.93	19.47	9.56
Overseas	2.66	3.74	4.19	6.42	15.19	6.45
Total	7.05	9.74	11.15	17.35	34.66	16.01

Source: ABS: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items (6535.0): Ref: Chap 3.23.

2.22 Tourist accommodation

TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION,
AUSTRALIA



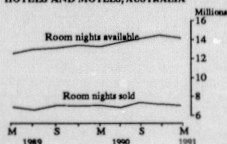
In Australia the numbers of hotel and motel room nights available have continued to increase over recent years. In the June quarter 1991, 14.4 million room nights were available, approximately three quarters of a million more than in the June quarter 1990.

As room nights sold have increased at a lower rate than room nights available in recent years, room occupancy rates fell to 47.6 per cent for the June quarter 1991 the lowest recorded since the series commenced in 1975.

Hotels and motels are the major providers of short-term commercial accommodation in Australia. In the June quarter 1991, there were 158,608 hotel and motel rooms available compared with 32,313 holiday flats and units and 284,616 sites and cabins in caravan parks. These statistics do not include hostel-type accommodation, which will be included as from the September quarter 1991, or hotels without bath/toilet facilities in most rooms.

In the June quarter 1991, takings from hotel and motel accommodation were \$538.5 million. Takings from accommodation in short-term caravan parks were \$44.1 million (\$83.8 million from all caravan parks) while holiday flats and units accounted for \$64.4 million.

HOTELS AND MOTELS, AUSTRALIA



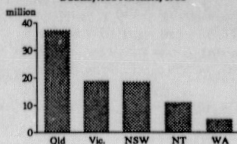
CHARACTERISTICS OF HOTELS AND MOTELS,
AUSTRALIA

Characteristic	Unit	1990		1991		
		Sept- Dec-		March June		
		June	ember	ember	March	June
Establishments	No.	4,756	4,805	4,878	4,867	4,886
Room nights available	Million	13.7	14.1	14.5	14.2	14.4
Room nights sold	Million	6.8	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.8
Room occupancy rate	%	50.1	52.8	50.3	49.7	47.6

Source: ABS: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia*, (8635.0): Ref: Chap 3.24.

2.23 Bus usage characteristics

TOTAL KILOMETRES TRAVELLED BY TOUR BUSES, AUSTRALIA, 1988

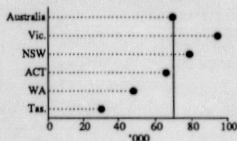


Of the 1,432.8 million kilometres travelled by buses in the 12 months to September 1988, tour services accounted for almost 8 per cent (109.6 million kilometres). The average distance travelled by all buses was 35,300 kilometres with tour buses averaging 69,700 kilometres.

Tour buses registered in Victoria recorded the largest distance travelled, with an average of 94,400 kilometres. In comparison, Tasmanian tour buses only travelled an average of 30,600 kilometres.

During the survey year 973.7 million passengers were carried by buses. Tour buses represented only 1 per cent of this total (8.5 million). Queensland accounted for the majority (57.6 per cent or 4.9 million) of all passengers carried on tour services.

AVERAGE KILOMETRES TRAVELLED BY TOUR BUSES, AUSTRALIA, 1988



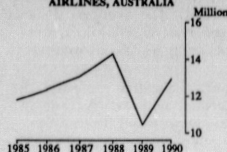
TOUR BUSES: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, AUSTRALIA, TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1988

Type of Bus	Total distance travelled	Average kilometres travelled	Passengers
	million	km	million
Less than 20 seats	26.3	43.7	1.3
20 or more seats	83.3	85.8	7.3
Total	109.6	69.7	8.5

Source: ABS: Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia (9208.0): Ref: Chap 3.25.

2.24 Domestic air travel

PASSENGERS UPLIFTED ON DOMESTIC AIRLINES, AUSTRALIA



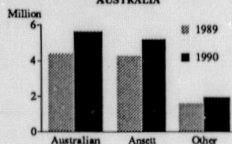
In the March quarter 1991 3.5 million passengers were uplifted on Australian domestic airlines. This was a 4.4 per cent decrease on the previous quarter. During 1990 a total of 13.0 million passengers were carried on domestic aircraft, representing a 24 per cent increase on the previous year when 10.4 million people were uplifted.

On 31 October 1990 interstate services were deregulated and on 1 December 1990 Compass Airlines commenced operation. Up to the end of March 1991 213,886 passengers travelled on Compass services.

Australian Airlines and Ansett carried 85 per cent of domestic passengers in 1990. Australian Airlines carried 5.7 million passengers, approximately 460,000 more than Ansett.

Sydney remained the principal Australian airport with 7 million domestic passengers and 77,865 domestic aircraft arriving and departing during 1990.

SCHEDULED DOMESTIC AIRLINE ACTIVITY: PASSENGERS UPLIFTED, AUSTRALIA



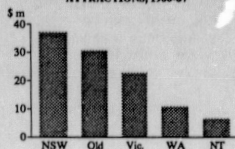
SCHEDULED DOMESTIC AIRLINE MOVEMENTS BY AIRPORT, AUSTRALIA

Airport	Passengers		Aircraft	
	1989	1990	1989	1990
Sydney	5,684,837	6,973,867	67,329	77,865
Melbourne	4,716,985	5,898,919	53,275	62,703
Brisbane	2,629,206	3,472,951	31,442	38,773
Adelaide	1,466,327	1,883,402	14,878	18,890

Source: Department of Transport and Communications: Provisional Statistics of Domestic Airline Performance: Ref: Chap 3.26

2.25 Visitors to tourist attractions

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON TOURIST ATTRACTIONS, 1986-87



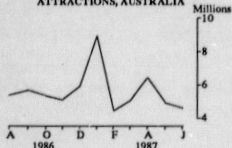
In 1986-87 a selection of 1,899 tourist attractions (excluding national parks) were surveyed in Australia. Results from the survey indicated that during the year almost 74 million visits were made to these attractions.

In the Australian Capital Territory an average of 152,000 people visited each of the 26 attractions, making this the highest average number of visitors to attractions of all States and Territories. The lowest number of visits per attraction, 17,000 was recorded by Western Australia.

Of the 16,162 people employed in tourist attractions throughout Australia, permanent male employees represented the largest proportion of the workforce, 30.8 per cent.

In 1986-87 the gross capital expenditure on tourist attractions in Australia was \$120.1 million. New South Wales recorded the highest expenditure, budgeting \$37.6 million on their tourist attractions. About one-fifth of this amount was spent on amusement parks and entertainment complexes.

NUMBER OF VISITORS TO TOURIST ATTRACTIONS, AUSTRALIA



AVERAGE NUMBER OF VISITORS PER TOURIST ATTRACTION, 1986-87
(⁰⁰⁰)

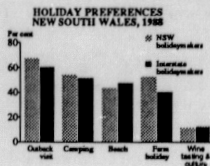
Type of attraction	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA
Museum, Art Gallery	31	30	22	22
Amusements/Theme park, Entertainment Complex	142	145	201	84
Zoo, wildlife sanctuary, Oceanarium, Natural Attraction(a)	110	83	86	103
Historic Attraction	15	34	8	7
Total	45	49	51	28

(a) Excludes National Parks.

Source: ABS: Tourist Attractions 1986-87 (8661.0): Ref: Chap 3.27.

2.26 New South Wales holiday preferences

In 1988 the New South Wales Tourist Commission began research into the appeal of 31 tourism products available in the State. The survey revealed that the three most popular focuses for a holiday (among both interstate and intra-state markets) were outback visits, camping and weekend and/or midweek retreats. National Parks, scenery based holidays, fishing and bushwalking also had potential for development as an actual holiday product.



A number of products were perceived as activities which could be done while on a holiday. For example, 53 per cent of interstate respondents said that wine tasting could be an activity carried out as part of a holiday, while only 6 per cent said it could be the main focus of a holiday.

NEW SOUTH WALES TOURISM PRODUCTS, 1988
(per cent)

Product	Focus for holiday		Activity only	
	Interstate	NSW	Interstate	NSW
Outback visit	61	68	13	7
Camping	52	55	10	8
Beach	48	44	18	24
Farm Holiday	41	53	13	8
Wine tasting	6	2	53	57
Cultural interests	7	10	47	49

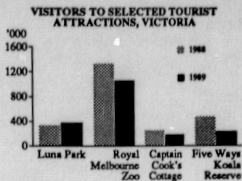
Source: New South Wales Tourism Commission, Domestic Holiday Market Report: Ref: Chap 3.28

2.27 Victorian tourist attractions

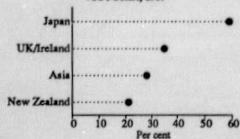
In 1990, 20 of the most popular Victorian attractions were surveyed and it was found that most attractions received fewer visitors in 1989 than in 1988. The main exceptions were Luna Park (up 14.1 per cent to 399,544 visitors) and the Port of Echuca, which had 80,616 visitors, an increase of 6.1 per cent. The most popular attractions in 1989 were the Victorian Arts Centre with 1.3 million visitors, the Museum of Victoria, the Royal Exhibition Building and the Royal Botanic Gardens (which each had 1.2 million visitors) and the Royal Melbourne Zoo (1.1 million visitors). Compared with 1988, the Zoo experienced a substantial decline (20.2 per cent) in the number of visitors largely due to the completion of the Giant Pandas exhibition.

The majority (approximately 75 per cent) of visitors to the Royal Exhibition Building and Royal Botanic Gardens were from Melbourne, while less than 10 per cent were from overseas. In contrast, overseas visitors represented 60 per cent of all visitors to Captain Cook's cottage. The Queen Victoria Market was the most popular attraction, visited by about 270,000 or 39 per cent of international visitors.

The two most popular parks managed by the Department of Conservation and Environment were the Point Nepean National Park with 2.1 million visitor days in 1988-89 and the Grampians National Park with 1.3 million. In 1989 the most visited alpine resorts were Mt Buller with 302,000 day visitors, followed by Falls Creek with 207,000.



INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS WHO VISITED CAPTAIN COOK'S COTTAGE, VICTORIA, 1989



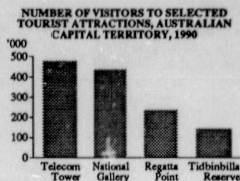
ORIGIN OF VISITORS TO VICTORIA'S ATTRACTIONS, 1989
(per cent)

Attraction Name	Overseas	Interstate	Victoria	Melbourne
Royal Exhibition Building	5	10	10	75
Royal Botanic Gardens	8	4	12	76
Penguin Parade	30	10	5	55
Towerhill State Game Reserve	7	16	43	34
Captain Cook's Cottage	60	10	10	20

Source: Victorian Tourism Commission: Victorian Tourist Attractions:
Ref: Chap 3.29

2.28 Tourist attractions in the Australian Capital Territory

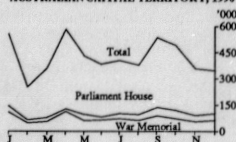
In 1990 just under 5.1 million people visited the 13 tourist attractions surveyed in the Australian Capital Territory, a decrease of 7.6 per cent from the 5.5 million visitors in 1989.



The most popular attractions in 1990 were Parliament House (1.2 million visitors) followed by the War Memorial (879,000 visitors), Telecom Tower (485,000 visitors) and the National Gallery (440,000 visitors). April was the most popular month for people to visit tourist attractions, accounting for 11.5 per cent (583,656) of all visitors. On an individual attraction basis, Parliament House received the largest proportion of visitors in January (146,547 visitors or 11.7 per cent), while September was the most popular month for visitors to the High Court (38,102 visitors or 11.4 per cent).

In the first four months of 1991 just over 1.5 million visitors had been to the surveyed tourist attractions, with just under half of these visitors (700,000) visiting Parliament House and the War Memorial.

NUMBER OF VISITORS TO SELECTED TOURIST ATTRACTIONS, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, 1990

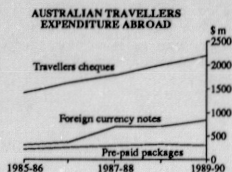


PROPORTION OF VISITORS TO TOURIST ATTRACTIONS, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Tourist Attraction	March quarter		
	1989	1990	1991
Parliament House	27.9	24.8	29.2
Botanical Gardens	5.1	8.4	8.8
Science and Technology Centre	7.8	6.2	6.0
Other	59.2	60.6	56.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Capital Territory Tourism Commission: Visitor Attraction Survey, Canberra: Ref: Chap 3.30.

2.29 Australian travellers' expenditure overseas



According to data from the Survey of International Travel Enterprises (SITE) the gross expenditure of Australian travellers' abroad rose by 76 per cent to \$5,221 million over the period 1985-86 to 1989-90. Since 1985-86, travellers' cheques have been the most significant component of gross expenditure although that share has declined from 48 per cent in 1985-86 to 42 per cent in 1989-90. Expenditure abroad using credit cards, which was relatively stable around 28 per cent of gross expenditure for four years, rose to 30 per cent of gross expenditure in 1989-90.

Apart from the decline in pre-paid package expenditure in 1989-90 and the reduction in repatriated Australian currency in 1987-88, all components of expenditure have grown each year, albeit at different rates.

Over the five year period to 1989-90 sales of foreign currency in Australia have increased significantly. The largest increase was in 1987-88 when \$705 million worth of sales were recorded, a 91 per cent increase since the previous year.

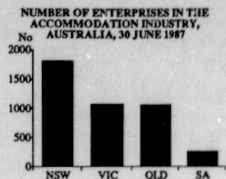
In 1989-90, Australian expenditure abroad on fares and travel totalled \$7,196 million compared with \$5,735 million for foreign expenditure on fares and travel in Australia. Over the last seven years, the gap between these two aggregates was largest in 1984-85 at \$1,689 million, and narrowed to \$183 million in 1987-88. However, by 1989-90 the difference had risen to \$1,461 million.

COMPONENTS OF GROSS EXPENDITURE ABROAD BY AUSTRALIAN TRAVELLERS: PERCENTAGE CHANGE ON PREVIOUS YEAR

Components of expenditure	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
	%	%	%	%
International pre-paid packages	+17	+15	+10	-7
Expenditure abroad using plastic cards	+12	+16	+19	+24
Sales of travellers' cheques in Australia for use abroad	+14	+10	+12	+10
Australian dollar notes repatriated from abroad	+7	-8	+78	+1
Sales in Australia of foreign currency notes	+16	+91	+1	+18
Gross Expenditure	+13	+20	+14	+13

Source: ABS *Balance of Payments, Australia* (5302.0): Ref: Chap 3.32.

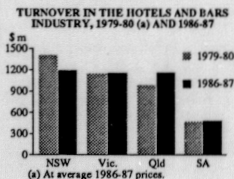
2.30 Hotels and bars and accommodation industries



In 1986-87 the hotels and bars industry in Australia comprised 4,986 businesses, employed 82,644 persons and had a turnover of \$4,807.6 million. Over the period 1979-80 to 1986-87 the number of businesses declined by 13 per cent, while the number of persons employed in the industry rose by 6 per cent and turnover (at average 1986-87 prices) decreased by less than 1 per cent.

In contrast to this, the accommodation industry experienced strong growth over the same time. The number of businesses increased by 7 per cent to 4,841, employment increased 37 per cent to 56,364 and turnover rose to \$2,281.5 million (45 per cent).

The workforce of the hotels and bars industry in 1986-87 was characterised by a large proportion (60 per cent) of part-time employees, with females representing 64 per cent of part-time workers. In the accommodation industry 43 per cent of employees were part-time workers and women accounted for 73 per cent of this segment of the workforce.



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOTELS AND BARS INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

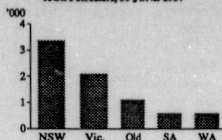
State	Enterprises at 30 June 1987		Employment at 30 June 1987		Turnover	
	No.	%	No.	%	\$m	%
NSW	1,608	32.3	19,990	24.2	1,207.0	25.1
Vic.	1,234	24.7	23,126	28.0	1,171.9	24.4
Qld	880	17.6	16,992	20.6	1,176.2	24.5
SA	558	11.2	9,282	11.2	497.3	10.3
Australia(a)	4,986	100.0	82,644	100.0	4,807.6	100.0

(a) Includes other States and Territories not listed separately.

Source: ABS: *Hotels and Bars and Accommodation Industries, Australia* (8656.0); Ref: Chap 3.33.

2.31 Cafes and restaurants industry

NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES IN THE CAFES AND RESTAURANTS INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1987

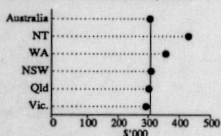


The cafes and restaurants industry is a large service industry. In 1986-87 there were 8,500 enterprises, operating about 9,500 establishments, employing 86,000 full-time and part-time staff and generating turnover of about \$2,600 million. The industry is dominated by small businesses (enterprises employing fewer than 20 persons) which accounted for about 93 per cent of all enterprises, 62 per cent of industry turnover and 61 per cent of employment.

In 1986-87 females represented about 55 per cent of the workforce in the industry, with 33 per cent of them being full-time employees. The comparable figures for males were 45 per cent and 58 per cent respectively. Part-time employees working on a casual basis comprised 48 per cent of the workforce and two-thirds of these were females.

It was estimated that in 1986-87 there was about one restaurant for each 1,700 persons of the Australian population (excluding restaurants run by clubs, hotels, or accommodation enterprises). On average, each of these establishments generated about \$23,000 net operating surplus.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS INDUSTRY: TURNOVER PER ENTERPRISE, 1986-87



During the year ending 30 June 1987 \$1,890 million was spent in enterprises in the industry on eat-in meals and \$200 million from ready-to-eat take-away food.

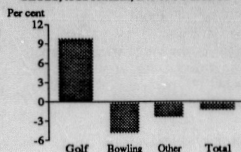
CAFES AND RESTAURANTS INDUSTRY: TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1987 (Number)

Type of employment	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Working proprietors and partners	8,985	1,210	10,195
Employees eligible for paid annual leave	24,881	5,357	30,238
Casual employees	4,170	41,371	45,541
Total	38,036	47,938	85,974

Source: ABS: Cafes and Restaurants Industry, Australia (8655.0): Ref: Chap 3.34.

2.32 Licensed clubs industry

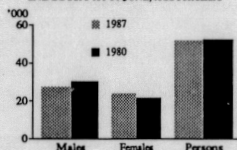
CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT IN LICENSED CLUBS, AUSTRALIA, 1979-80 TO 1986-87



The number of licensed clubs operating in Australia in 1986-87 was 3,927, a rise of 9 per cent since 1979-80. Despite this increase, employment fell by 1 per cent to 52,336 and turnover (at average 1986-87 prices) decreased to \$2,636.1 million (7 per cent) over the same period.

Compared with the other States, the licensed clubs industry is of a different nature in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, mainly due to the impact of poker machines which can be legally used in clubs only in those States. In 1986-87 licensed clubs in these two States, on average, employed about 22 staff and had turnover of \$1.2 million compared with 7 staff and \$300,000 turnover for the other States. New South Wales accounted for about 40 per cent of all clubs, but over 65 per cent of employment and over 70 per cent of turnover for the Australian industry.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE LICENSED CLUBS INDUSTRY AT 30 JUNE, AUSTRALIA



Australia-wide small licensed clubs (those employing fewer than 20 persons) accounted for about 83 per cent of the numbers of clubs, 36 per cent of employment and 37 per cent of turnover. The average turnover per licensed club in 1986-87 of the smallest clubs (those employing up to 4 persons) was \$120,000 compared with \$8.8 million for the largest clubs (those employing 100 or more persons).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LICENSED CLUBS INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

Type of licensed club	Enterprises at 30 June 1987	Employment at 30 June 1987	Turnover \$m
	No.	No.	
Bowling Clubs	1,284	7,520	403.6
Golf Clubs	731	7,136	320.7
Licensed Clubs n.e.c.	1,912	37,680	1,911.7
Total Clubs	3,927	52,336	2,636.1

Source: ABS: *Licensed Clubs Industry, Australia* (8657.0): Ref: Chap 3.35.

2.33 Travel agency services



In 1986-87 there were 1,494 travel agencies operating in Australia. The industry was concentrated in New South Wales, where 41 per cent of the enterprises and 46 per cent of the industry's workforce were located.

Of the 11,632 persons employed in travel agencies throughout Australia, 70 per cent (8,112) were females and 87 per cent were full-time employees.

Operating expenses of the industry totalled \$429 million, with \$205.3 million accruing from staff expenses. The total turnover of travel agencies in 1986-87 was \$428.8 million. Commissions from sales of international travel represented \$288 million or 67 per cent of turnover.

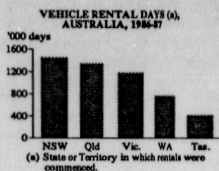
The data indicate that there were 36 foreign and joint foreign and Australian controlled travel agencies operating in Australia. These accounted for 22 per cent (\$92.5 million) of the total turnover and employed over 2,000 staff.

TRAVEL AGENCY SERVICES INDUSTRY: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, 1986-87

State	Enterprises at 30 June 1987	Employment at 30 June 1987	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
NSW	610	5,316	92.7	202.1
Vic.	444	3,094	52.0	121.8
Qld	233	1,283	17.7	41.3
SA	106	619	9.3	20.0
WA	209	1,057	15.5	34.7
Tas.	23	91	1.4	2.6

Source: ABS: *Travel Agency Services Industry Australia 1986-87* (8653.0): Ref: Chart 3.36.

2.34 Motor vehicle hire industry

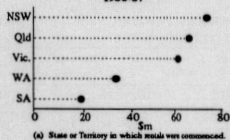


The motor vehicle hire industry in Australia is a relatively small service industry. In 1986-87 the industry had 281 enterprises, employed 3,200 staff and generated about \$447 million in turnover. The industry is dominated by larger businesses (those employing 20 or more persons). The 14 businesses in this size group accounted for two-thirds of employment and over three-quarters of turnover in the industry.

At the end of June 1987 the motor vehicle hire industry's rental fleet in Australia contained around 22,700 vehicles. The larger businesses had fleets averaging nearly 1,000 vehicles, while the fleets of smaller businesses averaged about 33 vehicles.

In 1986-87 vehicles were rented for a total of 6.1 million days, generating a total rental income of \$288.8 million. In average terms each vehicle was rented for about 270 days of the year, at a cost of \$47 a rental day.

TAKINGS FROM RENTALS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, AUSTRALIA (a) 1986-87



MOTOR VEHICLE HIRE INDUSTRY: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY STATE, 1986-87

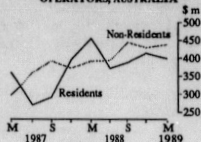
State	Enterprises at 30 June 1987		Employment at 30 June 1987		Wages and Salaries	
	No.	%	No.	%	\$'000	%
NSW	63	22.4	764	24.1	15,558	28.4
Vic.	72	25.6	837	26.4	15,960	29.1
Qld	91	32.4	680	21.4	9,650	17.6
WA	41	14.6	324	10.2	5,365	9.8
Australia(a)	281	100.0	3,173	100.0	54,837	100.0

(a) Includes other States and Territories not listed separately.

Source: ABS: *Motor Vehicle Hire Industry, Australia* (8652.0): Ref: Chap 3.37.

2.35 International transport operators

EARNINGS FROM PASSENGER SERVICES
BY INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT
OPERATORS, AUSTRALIA



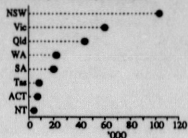
Total earnings abroad by resident transport operators fell 6 per cent in March quarter 1989 compared with the March quarter 1988 (\$634 million down to \$594 million). This was principally due to a 13 per cent fall in passenger earnings abroad during this period. Total expenditure abroad by these operators rose by 9 per cent (\$371 million to \$404 million) over the same period.

Earnings in Australia by non-resident transport operators increased by 6 per cent in the March quarter 1989 compared with the March quarter 1988 (\$935 million to \$995 million). This was due to increased earnings in passenger services, from \$391 million to \$438 million (up 12 per cent) and also to an increase in freight earnings by airline operators (up 14 per cent) from carrying imports. Total expenditure in Australia by these operators rose 7 per cent (\$434 million to \$466 million) in the same period.

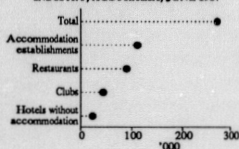
Source: ABS *International Transportation Services, Australia* (5350.0);
Ref: Chap 3.38

2.36 Employment in the hospitality industry

EMPLOYMENT IN THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY, STATES, JUNE 1987



EMPLOYMENT IN THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1987



The hospitality industry in Australia (which includes restaurants, hotels without accommodation, accommodation establishments and clubs) had 23,104 establishments and provided more than 271,000 jobs in 1987. New South Wales had the largest proportion of establishments and employment in the industry, 37 per cent and 38 per cent respectively.

During the peak season in 1987 the largest proportion of jobs in the hospitality industry were those of kitchen staff (23 per cent), waiting staff (21 per cent), bar staff (21 per cent) and management (15 per cent). In 1987, 4,792 establishments (21 per cent) participated in staff training other than on the job training and 2,225 (9.6 per cent) received financial support from the Government for training programs.

Establishments in the hospitality industry are predominantly in the small business category. In 1987 72 per cent of the establishments employed 10 or fewer people and 87 per cent employed 20 or fewer. Within the industry 93 per cent of restaurants, 78 per cent of hotels without accommodation, 84 per cent of accommodation establishments and 81 per cent of clubs employed 20 or fewer persons. Those establishments with 20 or less employees provided 47 per cent of the jobs in the industry.

ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS: NUMBER BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1987

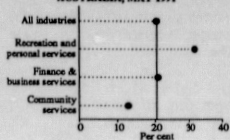
State	1 to 30 rooms	31 to 60 rooms	Over 60 rooms	Total
NSW	2,270	397	145	2,812
Vic.	1,278	161	58	1,497
Qld	1,638	143	87	1,868
NT	80	20	27	127
ACT	9	22	19	50
Total (a)	6,534	980	449	7,963

(a) Includes other States not listed separately.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research: Hospitality Industry Labour Force Survey: Ref: Chap 3.39

2.37 Employment in recreation and personal services

EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS,
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1991

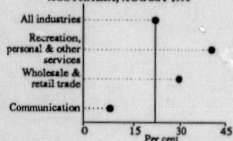


According to the May 1991 Labour Force Survey 612,600 persons (7.9 per cent of the total labour force) were employed in the recreation, personal and other services industry. This was an increase of 3.6 per cent since May 1990 when the corresponding figure was 591,000. Forty-four per cent of these workers were employed on a part-time basis, compared with 22.6 per cent of all employed persons. A further distinguishing feature of the industry group is that almost one-third of those employed were aged under twenty five years.

Over the five years to May 1991 employment in the recreation, personal and other services industry recorded the largest growth of all industry groups, increasing by 34.1 per cent, compared with an overall rise in employment of 11.4 per cent. The corresponding figures for the finance, property and business services industry and the wholesale and retail trade industry were 29.7 per cent and 13.8 per cent respectively.

The proportion of persons employed in the recreation, personal and other services industry has also increased over the last five years. In May 1986 6.6 per cent of the total work force were in this industry and by May 1991 the figure had risen to 7.9 per cent.

PERSONS EMPLOYED PART-TIME,
AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1990



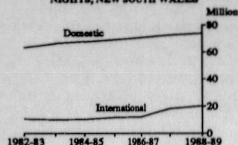
EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY DIVISION:
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM MAY OF THE
PREVIOUS YEAR

Industry division	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Construction	+3.7	+2.8	+14.2	-3.5	-5.2
Wholesale & retail trade	-0.7	+7.6	+4.8	+5.2	-3.4
Finance, property & business services	+7.3	+5.9	+8.3	+5.8	-0.4
Recreation, personal & other services	+8.1	+7.4	+4.5	+6.7	+3.6
Total	+2.0	+3.4	+5.5	+2.4	-2.2

Source: ABS: *The Labour Force, Australia*, (6203.0): Ref: Chap 3.40.

2.38 Economic impacts of tourism

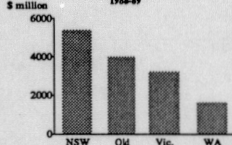
INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS, NEW SOUTH WALES



The tourism sector has been a major factor in the growth of the Australian economy during the 1980s. Gross tourism expenditure increased by 12.3 per cent and employment by 4.1 per cent per annum between 1981-82 and 1988-89. These growth rates were significantly above the average for the Australian economy as a whole during the 1980s. The main industries which received tourism expenditure in 1988-89 were restaurants, hotels and clubs, which includes accommodation, (24.9 per cent of total expenditure), food and beverages (8.2 per cent), air transport (20.5 per cent) and petroleum (15.6 per cent).

The tourism sector in New South Wales performed reasonably strongly during the 1980s. It is estimated that in 1988-89 New South Wales attracted 34 per cent of total tourism expenditure, income and employment in Australia, maintaining the share it had in 1981-82. Gross tourism expenditure increased from \$3.3 billion in 1981-82 to \$7.6 billion in 1988-89, an average change of 12.7 per cent per annum. Net tourism income to the State which was \$2.4 billion in 1981-82 rose by an average of 12.3 per cent a year to be \$5.4 billion in 1988-89. Employment generated by the tourism sector rose from 113,700 to 153,000 over the same period, which was an average annual increase of 5.7 per cent.

TOTAL TOURISM INCOME 1988-89



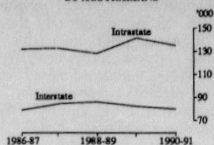
TOURISM EXPENDITURE, INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA

Characteristic	Unit	1981-82	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Gross expenditure					
Total	\$m	3,291	5,911	6,757	7,604
Per head of population	\$	596	1,009	1,134	1,261
Income					
Total	\$m	2,372	4,221	4,828	5,428
Per head of population	\$	430	721	811	900
Employment					
	'000	113.7	136.2	145.5	153.1

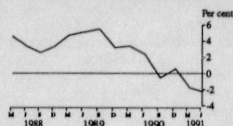
Source: New South Wales Tourism Commission: Economic Impacts of Tourism: Ref: Chap 3.41.

2.39 Tourism and the economy

NIGHTS SPENT AWAY FROM HOME
BY AUSTRALIANS



GDP SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AT CONSTANT
PRICES, CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER
OF PREVIOUS YEAR, AUSTRALIA



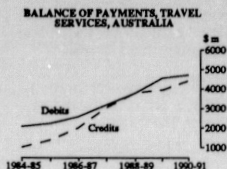
After a period of strong growth over most of the 1980s, the world economy is showing mixed signs, with recessions in most English speaking countries including Australia and continuing growth in many other countries. With the political restructuring of Eastern Europe and the continuing instability of the Middle-East, the potential for destabilisation of the world economy in the 1990s remains.

Japan's economy has been growing quite rapidly, with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) particularly strong over the 1988 to 1990 period. There was an appreciation of the Yen from ¥114 to the \$Aust to ¥102 in October 1990. This appreciation of the Yen would have made holidays in Australia cheaper.

The Australian economy is in the midst of a recession. Nights spent on interstate trips seem to be reasonably well correlated with economic conditions. There was a drop in nights associated with the slow down in economic activity in 1986-87. A decrease in interstate travel in 1989-90 reflected the pilot's strike, and the continuation of subdued interstate travel in 1990-91 reflected the impact of the recession.

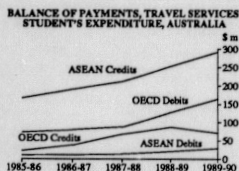
Source: Bureau of Tourism Research: Tourism and the Economy: Ref: Chap 3.42

2.40 International travel services



In 1990-91 services accounted for 58 per cent (\$13,292 million) of current account credits, 40 per cent (\$16,629 million) of current account debits and 18 per cent (\$3,337 million) of the current account deficit. Among service credits, the travel item was the largest component, representing 37 per cent (\$4,949 million) of all credits. This was a significant increase since 1982-83 when travel accounted for 28 per cent (\$1,261 million) of service credits. Over the same period, travel remained the largest component of services debits, except in 1985-86, and in 1990-91 accounted for 31 per cent (\$5,240 million) of total services debits. The travel deficit widened from \$688 million in 1982-83 to \$1,070 million in 1984-85, before falling to \$140 million in 1987-88 increasing again to \$591 million in 1990-91.

The surplus on students' expenditure more than tripled from \$164 million in 1985-86 to \$582 million in 1989-90, reflecting a 203 per cent increase in students' expenditure credits during this period to \$829 million in 1989-90. The ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) countries were the major source of foreign students coming to Australia (credits) with China the largest individual contributor. Students' expenditure debits recorded \$247 million in 1989-90, up 127 per cent on 1985-86. The OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries were the most popular destination for Australians travelling abroad for education in 1989-90 (66 per cent of all expenditure).



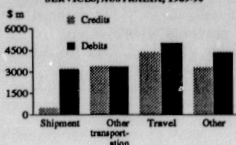
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, TRAVEL SERVICES, STUDENTS' EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Credits			
Education services	237	360	536
Other goods and services	220	286	293
Total	457	646	829
Debits			
Students' expenditure	-129	-191	-247
Net students' expenditure	328	455	582

Source: ABS: *International Trade In Services, Australia* (5354.0): Ref: Chap 3.43.

2.41 Balance of payments

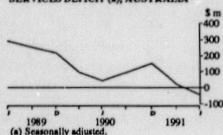
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, COMPONENTS OF SERVICES, AUSTRALIA, 1989-90



The current account deficit decreased by \$739 million in the March quarter 1991 (\$3,609 million) compared with the December quarter 1990 (\$4,348 million). This was due to a decrease in the net income deficit and an increase in the surplus on merchandise trade. The services deficit increased by \$183 million to \$939 million in March quarter 1991 largely as a result of decreased credits for 'other transportation' and 'other services' coupled with increased travel debits.

Within the services component of the current account, the travel item was the largest in terms of both credits and debits in the June quarter 1991. The travel services deficit increased by \$102 million between the December quarter 1990 and March quarter 1991.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, TRAVEL SERVICES DEFICIT (a), AUSTRALIA



(a) Seasonally adjusted.

In 1989-90 the current account was in a deficit of \$22,280 million, an increase of 25 per cent on the 1988-89 deficit of \$17,760 million. Travel services were in deficit of \$623 million, a fall of \$827 million on the 1988-89 travel surplus of \$204 million.

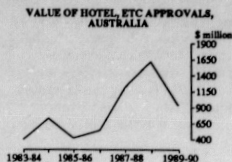
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: AUSTRALIAN CURRENT ACCOUNT BY REGION, 1989-90

	\$m			
Current transaction	USA	UK	Japan	Total(a)
Balance on merchandise trade	-6,892	-1,606	2,916	-3,176
Balance on travel services	-381	-389	724	-623
Balance on services	-1,480	1,266	786	-4,413
Balance on current account	-11,178	-6,389	2	-22,280

(a) Includes other regions not listed separately.

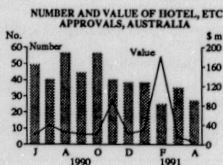
Source: ABS: *Balance Of Payments Australia* (5303.0): Ref: Chap 3.44 and 3.45.

2.42 Value of hotel, motel, etc. building approvals



In 1989-90 the value of hotel, motel, holiday apartment and boarding and guest house building approvals in Australia was \$929.6 million. Compared with the previous year's figure (\$1,613.5 million) this is a 42 per cent decrease in the value of approvals. In keeping with this, the proportion of hotels, etc. to all non-residential building approvals dropped from 12 per cent to 7 per cent over the same period.

Considerable variation in the value of approvals is evident in monthly data. For example, in February 1991 \$180.5 million of hotels, etc. were approved, compared with only \$5.6 million in April 1991.



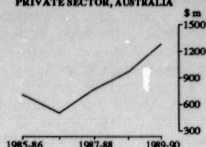
HOTEL, ETC. BUILDING JOBS APPROVED, AUSTRALIA, 1991

Value of building	February		March		April	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
\$50,000 to \$200,000	18	1.6	23	2.3	17	1.7
\$200,001 to \$500,000	2	0.6	7	1.7	10	3.2
\$500,001 to \$1 million	3	2.0	3	2.0	1	0.6
\$1.1 million to \$5 million	1	1.4	3	9.6	—	—
\$5.1 million and over.	2	175.0	—	—	—	—
Total	26	180.5	36	15.7	28	5.6

Source: ABS: Buildings Approvals, Australia (8731.0): Ref: Chap 3.46.

2.43 Hotel, motel, etc. building activity

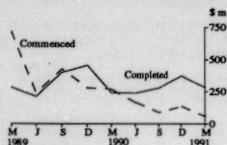
VALUE OF HOTELS, ETC COMPLETED IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR, AUSTRALIA



The value of hotel, motel, holiday apartment building and boarding and guest houses building commencements in Australia during 1989-90 was \$1,143.7 million. This represented 8.5 per cent of non-residential building commencements and 4.3 per cent of all building commencements. During the same period \$1,340.6 million worth of hotel, etc. buildings were completed and at the end of June 1990 \$2,296.8 million worth of hotels, etc. were under construction.

In the March quarter 1991 a total of \$56.1 million worth of hotels, etc. commenced construction. At the same time the value of hotels, etc. under construction was \$1,844.3 million with \$283.7 million worth of building construction completed.

VALUE OF HOTELS, ETC, AUSTRALIA



VALUE OF HOTEL, ETC. BUILDING ACTIVITY, AUSTRALIA, 1989-90
(\$ million)

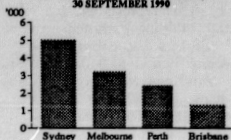
Building Activity	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	Total(a)
Commenced	786.8	112.3	196.1	16.4	1,143.7
Under construction at end of period	1,530.9	351.4	336.0	16.3	2,296.8
Completed	509.3	165.2	512.7	163.1	1,340.6
Value of work done during period	593.0	218.8	395.9	25.5	1,326.1
Value of work yet to be done	956.1	184.8	144.2	5.7	1,304.9

(a) Includes other States and Territories not listed separately.

Source: ABS: *Building Activity, Australia*, (8752.0): Ref: Chap 3.47.

2.44 Tourism infrastructure developments

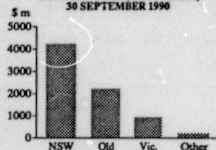
ROOMS AVAILABLE IN INTERNATIONAL ACCOMMODATION, AUSTRALIA, 30 SEPTEMBER 1990



In September quarter 1990, there were 63 establishments of international class (5 star or 5 diamond classification) accommodation available in Australia with a total of 20,954 rooms. A further 9 establishments (with 3,499 rooms) were under construction. This was an increase of 2 accommodation establishments and 352 rooms since June quarter 1990. Of the 63 available establishments, 43 (68 per cent) were located in the eight capital cities. Seven of the remaining 20 establishments were situated at the Gold Coast.

There were \$22,757 million worth of major tourist projects (those worth \$5 million and over) under construction or firmly committed in September quarter 1990. Of these, \$7,785 million worth were under construction and \$14,972 million worth were firmly committed.

COST OF TOURIST PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 30 SEPTEMBER 1990



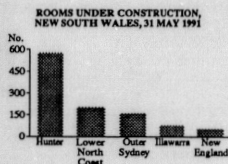
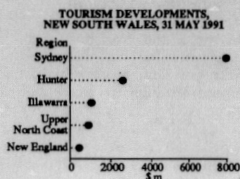
TOURIST PROJECTS WORTH \$5 MILLION OR MORE, VALUE AND NUMBER OF ROOMS AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1990

State	Under Construction		Committed			
	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.
NSW	4,282	10,935	5,860	20,319	10,142	31,254
Vic.	971	2,219	995	2,892	1,966	5,111
Qld	2,255	5,150	7,492	17,804	9,747	22,954
NT	142	538	167	376	309	914
Total (a)	7,785	19,643	14,972	42,333	22,757	61,976

(a) Includes other States and Territories not listed separately.

Source: Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories: Tourism Infrastructure Developments: Ref: Chap. 3.48.

2.45 Tourism projects in New South Wales



At the end of May 1991 there were 59 tourism projects under construction in New South Wales. These projects were worth a total of \$3,404 million and involved 7,497 rooms. A further 49 projects were committed and 185 projects were still in the conceptual phase of development. Over the three months to the end of May, eight tourism projects (valued at \$60 million) were opened in New South Wales.

Sydney was the site of the majority of projects which were under construction in New South Wales, accounting for 89.7 per cent (\$3,052 million) of the cost and 82.8 per cent (6,211) of the rooms. The Hunter region was the next most active area with total tourism developments worth \$2,578 million. Of the total, \$1,159 million was committed, \$50 million worth of projects were under construction and \$836 million worth of projects were on hold.

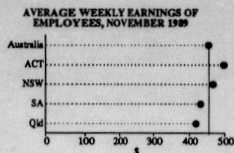
**SUMMARY OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENTS
NEW SOUTH WALES, 31 MAY 1991
(\$ million)**

Region	Under construction		Committed	Projects on hold		Total
	Open			Conceptual		
Sydney	22	3,052	824	2,082	1,972	7,953
Rest of state	38	351	1,960	3,402	2,842	8,594
Total	60	3,404	2,784	5,484	4,814	16,547

Source: New South Wales Tourism Commission: New South Wales Tourism Development Register: Ref: Chap 3.52.

2.46 Average earnings of employees

When the average weekly earnings of employees in three industries which are relevant to tourism (recreation, personal and other services, retail trade, and transport and storage) are compared with the national average, only the transport and storage industry recorded above average earnings in November 1989.



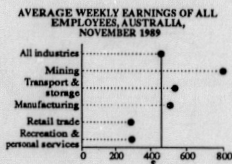
For the recreation, personal and other service industry there was a difference of over \$120 a week between male and female employees (\$367.10 and \$241.00 respectively). Full-time junior males earned an extra \$50 a week compared with junior females (\$267.10 and \$216.50 respectively).

The difference between male and female wages of full-time adult managerial employees is \$123 a week (\$553.30 and \$429.90 respectively). For non-managerial employees the gap was not as wide, with males earning on average, an extra \$51 a week (\$451.60 and \$399.70 respectively).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN THE RECREATION, PERSONAL & OTHER SERVICES INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1989
(dollars)

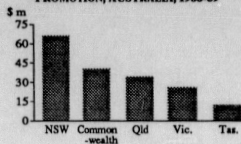
Employees	Adult		
	Managerial	Non-managerial	Junior
Males	553.30	451.60	267.10
Females	429.90	399.70	216.50
Persons	517.30	431.00	229.20

Source: ABS: *Average Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia* (6304.0): Ref: Chap 3.53.

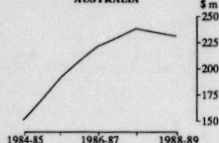


2.47 Government expenditure on tourism promotion

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON GOODS AND SERVICES IN TOURISM AND AREA PROMOTION, AUSTRALIA, 1988-89



TOTAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TOURISM AND AREA PROMOTION, AUSTRALIA



In 1988-89 a total of \$46 million was spent by the Commonwealth Government on tourism and area promotion, a decrease of \$29 million (or 39 per cent) from the \$75 million spent in 1987-88. Of the total \$46 million spent by the Commonwealth Government, \$44.8 million was final consumption expenditure and \$1.4 million was gross fixed capital expenditure. Expenditure on goods and services in tourism and promotion accounted for \$41.7 million of final consumption expenditure, while \$3.9 million was spent on wages and salaries. Recoupments worth \$0.75 million were recorded making total consumption expenditure \$44.8 million.

Of the State governments, Victoria spent the largest amount on tourism and area promotion in 1988-89 (\$41.4 million), followed by New South Wales (\$34.5 million) and South Australia (\$25.6 million).

EXPENDITURE ON TOURISM AND AREA PROMOTION BY STATE OF JURISDICTION, 1988-89 (\$ million)

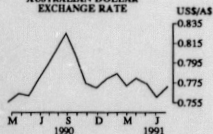
Expenditure	Commonwealth	NSW	Vic.	SA	Total(a)
Final consumption	44.8	26.4	29.7	15.2	192.9
Gross fixed capital	1.4	8.0	11.7	10.4	38.1
Total	46.1	34.5	41.4	25.6	231.0

(a) Includes other States and Territories not listed separately.

Source: ABS: Commonwealth Government Finance, Australia (5502.0) (Unpublished Data): Ref: Chap 3.54.

2.48 Exchange rate

AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE



The exchange rate (period average) for July 1991 measured against the United States dollar was \$US 0.7711. This was an increase of 0.107 US cents compared with the June 1991 figure of 0.7604 and a decrease of 0.142 US cents compared with the 1990-91 figure of \$US 0.7853.

International visitors to Australia would thus receive an average of \$1.29 throughout July 1991 for each US dollar they exchanged. Conversely, Australians travelling overseas would only receive an average of 77 US cents for each Australian dollar they exchanged.

Source: ABS: Balance of Payments, Australia (5301.0): Ref: Chap 3.55.

2.49 Consumer price index



The Recreation and Education group of the Consumer Price Index increased by 2.5 per cent over the 12 months to June 1991. This was slightly below the 3.4 per cent increase of the All Groups Index.

However, the Holiday and Travel and Accommodation in Australia component of this group fell by 3.3 per cent over the same period, and fell by 9.3 per cent between March and June 1991. Over the longer term, this component increased by 31 per cent compared to 40 per cent for the All Groups Index, over the 5 year period to June 1991.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF
EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES

Sub-group	Percentage change between				
	Index numbers(a)		Mar. qtr		
	June qtr	Mar. qtr	June qtr	June qtr	June qtr
	1990	1991	1991	1991	1991
Private motoring	211.7	218.8	217.2	-0.7	+2.6
Urban transport fares	236.1	264.5	270.3	+2.2	+14.5
Holiday travel and accommodation(b)	186.3	190.7	180.1	-5.6	-3.3
All groups index	204.1	214.5	214.1	-0.2	+4.9

(a) Base of each index: Year 1980-81 = 100.0. (b) Base: March quarter 1982 = 100.0.

Source: ABS: Consumer Price Index (6401.0) Ref: Chap 3.56.

CHAPTER 3—DATA SOURCES

This chapter presents information on data sources containing statistics relating to the tourism sector.

For this issue, only public sector (that is State, Territory and Commonwealth government) data sources have been included. It is hoped to expand this list in future issues. However, in considering this, some problems remain to be resolved in areas of statistical validity, the ad hoc nature of some collections, information that is confidential because of its commercial nature and importantly, the relevance of information to users of this Directory.

In accessing and using data from any of the included data sources users are reminded that the bases for collection are different. Therefore users should exercise caution in any comparative use of data unless the basis of each collection is understood.

To investigate the various bases of collection, users should refer to the explanatory notes which accompany publication of the data from each source, or seek clarification from the contact officer nominated in this Chapter.

3.1 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.1.

Contact

Information Officer
Overseas Arrivals and Departures
Mr Robert Chibnall, Canberra, (06) 252 6671.

Name of Collection

Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

Description

Permanent, long-term and short-term movement for Australians and overseas visitors arriving in and departing from Australia.

Data Detail

- * Country of last residence/stay
- * Country of birth
- * Purpose of journey
- * Duration of stay
- * State of stay
- * Sex and age
- * Country of embarkation and port of clearance
- * Other variables are also available on request.

Purpose of Data

To monitor the number and characteristics of Australians and overseas visitors arriving in and departing from Australia.

Geographic Coverage

Australia.

Frequency and Timeliness of Publication

Monthly data released 8 weeks after reference period.
Quarterly data released 14 weeks after reference period.
Annual data (calendar year) released 6 months after reference period.

Dissemination Media

Publications:

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3401.0, 3402.0 and 3404.0).

Electronic information services:

- AUSSTATS (06) 252 6017
- TELESTATS (06) 252 5405

Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.2 Bureau of Tourism Research

Article Reference

Chapter 2.2 and 2.3.

Contact

Statistical Services, Canberra, (06) 274 1716.

Name of collection

International Visitor Survey.

Description

Short-term international visitors aged 15 years or older are interviewed at major Australian international airports on departure from the country.

Data Detail

Data are collected on the following topics which are cross-classified by country of residence and purpose of visit:

- * Age, sex, occupation and all reasons for visit
- * Travel arrangements (inclusive or group tour)
- * Size and composition of group and reasons for visit
- * Type of fare and pre-paid arrangements
- * Type of booking agent and information sources
- * Time away from home and stop overs
- * City of arrival and departure
- * Duration of stay and region of stay
- * Type of accommodation and transport used
- * Sports, activities and enjoyment of stay
- * Places of interest visited
- * Language usually spoken at home
- * Expenditure.

Purpose of Data

To assist the development of tourism in Australia by measuring the travel behaviour and characteristics of overseas visitors.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories, and some Capital City data.

Frequency of Publication

Annual (calendar year).

Dissemination Media

Publication:

International Visitor Survey.

CD-ROM.

3.3 Department of Transport and Communications

Article Reference

Chapter 2.4.

Contact

Information Officer

AVSTATS

Mrs Betty Kell, Canberra, (06) 274 7791.

Name of Collection

Monthly Provisional Statistics of International Scheduled Air Transport.

Description

The statistics cover revenue traffic carried by the operators of scheduled regular public international air transport services.

Data Detail

- * Passengers by the airline of arrival/departure
- * Passengers by the airline and where the services were going to/from
- * Passengers by the international airport of arrival/departure.
- * Data are also available on the amount of freight and mail moved by international carriers.

Purpose of Data

To report on the operations of international airlines operating into and out of Australia.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, cities with international airports including Port Hedland and Norfolk Island.

Frequency of Publication

Monthly.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Monthly Provisional Statistics of International Scheduled Air Transport.

3.4 New South Wales Tourism Commission

Article Reference

Chapter 2.5.

Contact

Policy and Planning Division, Sydney, (02) 231 7100.

Description

Data are collected on international visitors to New South Wales.

Data Detail

- * Number of visitors
- * Origin of visitors
- * Length of stay
- * Seasonality
- * Purpose of visit
- * Type of accommodation used
- * Attractions visited
- * Regions of stay
- * Forecasts for visitation.

Purpose of Data

To provide comprehensive and reliable data for use by business firms, organisations and government bodies interested or involved in international tourism in New South Wales.

Geographic Coverage

New South Wales.

Frequency of Publication

Annual (calendar year).

Dissemination

Publication:

International Tourism Trends In New South Wales.

3.5 Bureau of Tourism Research

Article Reference

Chapter 2.6.

Contact

Statistical Services, Canberra, (06) 274 1716.

Description

Forecasts of short-term arrivals of overseas visitors derived from estimates of the sensitivity of the number of overseas arrivals from various markets, to economic factors and movements of these economic factors. The forecasts are modified to account for other factors.

Data Detail

- * Actual short-term overseas arrivals 1976-1989
- * Forecast of short-term overseas arrivals 1990-2000.

Purpose of Data

To provide forecasts to be used in the process of strategic planning by the tourism industry.

Geographic Coverage

Australia.

Frequency of Publication

Annual (calendar year).

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Australian Tourism Forecasts: International Visitor Arrivals.

3.6 Bureau of Tourism Research

Article Reference

Chapter 2.7.

Contact

Statistical Services, Canberra, (06) 274 1716.

Description

A collation of Australian travel data from the Bureau of Tourism Research, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and other research and government bodies.

Data Detail

- * International tourism (arrivals, profile, trip characteristics)
- * Travel by Australian residents (domestic, trip characteristics, profile, day trips, overseas)
- * Tourist accommodation and transport infrastructure.

Purpose of Data

To provide an overview of the Australian tourism industry and highlight historical trends.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories, and some Capital City data.

Frequency of Publication

Annual (calendar year).

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Australian Tourism Trends.

3.7 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.8.

Contact

Information Services in your State or Territory.

- * New South Wales (02) 268 4611
- * Victoria (03) 615 7000
- * Queensland (07) 222 6351
- * South Australia (08) 237 7100
- * Western Australia (09) 323 5140
- * Tasmania (002) 20 5800
- * Northern Territory (089) 81 3456
- * Australian Capital Territory (06) 252 6627

Name of Collection

Census of Population and Housing.

Description

The Census provides detailed information about the population of Australia and allows for characteristics to be related to other characteristics so that relationships can be identified.

Data Detail

- * Visitors (intrastate, interstate and overseas)
- * Demography (e.g. age, sex, marital status)
- * Ethnicity (e.g. birthplace, year of arrival)
- * Education
- * Income
- * Labour force (e.g. status, occupation, industry)
- * Transport (e.g. number of motor vehicles garaged)
- * Dwellings (e.g. rent, mortgage).

Purpose of Data

To measure the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census night. This provides a reliable basis for the estimation of the Australian population. The information is also used for forward planning by government, industry and community groups.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories and small areas. Data are classified according to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC).

Frequency of Publication

Conducted every 5 years. The last Census was held in August 1991.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Census of Population and Housing, 1986, Table CSC07.

Microfiche.

Floppy disk.

CDATA86 (CD-ROM).

Cross-classified tables.

Magnetic tape.

3.8 Bureau of Tourism Research

Article Reference

Chapter 2.9.

Contact

Statistical Services, Canberra, (06) 274 1716.

Description

Data are provided on overseas arrivals by region of origin, Australian resident departures by country of destination, and world tourism, over a six year period.

Data Detail

- * Total visitor arrivals and visitor arrivals from specific source countries by:
 - main purpose of visit
 - month of arrival
 - age and sex
 - State of clearance on arrival
 - country of embarkation
 - country of disembarkation
 - length of stay
- * Short-term Australian resident departures by:
 - main purpose of trip
 - country of intended main stay
 - month of departure
 - age and sex
 - intended length of trip
 - departure and purpose
 - State/Territory of residence.

Purpose of Data

To provide a compilation of Australian Bureau of Statistics and overseas data structured for use by the tourism industry.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories. Australia's major tourism source countries.

Frequency of Publication

Annual (calendar year).

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Tourism Statistical Review.

3.9 Bureau of Tourism Research

Article Reference

Chapter 2.10.

Contact

Statistical Services, Canberra, (06) 274 1716.

Name of Collection

Profile of Australian Travellers.

Description

The collection provides profiles of Australian travellers and their travel characteristics, cross-classified by their personal and household attributes, in respect of recent and intended travel in Australia or overseas.

Data Detail

- * Travellers characteristics (State of residence, birthplace, city/country dweller, socio-economic class, age)
- * Main destination
- * Purpose of trip
- * Type of accommodation used (domestic only)
- * Actual and intended travel
- * Day trips.

Purpose of Data

To provide an overall picture of travel and tourism behaviour and any changes in this behaviour by resident Australians aged 14 years and over.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories. Also some data on the aggregate of the six main Capital Cities, and the remainder of the population which is grouped as an aggregate country area.

Frequency of Publication

Irregular (financial year), 1989-90 and 1990-91 issues only.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Profile of Australian Travellers.

3.10 Bureau of Tourism Research

Article Reference

Chapter 2.11.

Contact

Statistical Services, Canberra, (06) 274 1716.

Name of Collection

Domestic Tourism Monitor.

Description

Australians aged 14 years and over are interviewed regarding their domestic overnight travel behaviour. The interviews involve 1,000 households throughout all States and Territories every weekend. Data are presented in three broad parts: level of tourism, behaviour and characteristics of tourists and day trips.

Data Detail

Data are collected on the following topics which are cross-classified by trips, visits, visitor nights, main destination and origin:

- * Main purpose of trip
- * Type of transport used
- * Type of accommodation used
- * Length of trip
- * Seasonality of trip
- * Occupation, income, lifestage, age and sex of travellers
- * Day trips by type of trip, age and life cycle groups.

Purpose of Data

To provide estimates of and monitor changes over time in the volume of domestic travel at National, State, Territory and Regional levels, as well as providing information about the characteristics and behaviour of domestic travellers.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States, Territories and Regions.

Frequency of Publication

Annual (financial year).

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Domestic Tourism Monitor.

CD-ROM.

3.11 New South Wales Tourism Commission

Article Reference

Chapter 2.12.

Contact

Policy and Planning Division, Sydney, (02) 231 7100.

Description

Data are collected on private accommodation visits to New South Wales.

Data Detail

- * Number of visitors
- * Origin of visitors
- * Length of stay
- * Seasonality
- * Purpose of visit
- * Type of accommodation
- * Type of transport
- * Demographic characteristics
- * Expenditure
- * Profile of interstate visitors.

Purpose of Data

To provide comprehensive and reliable data useful for any firm, organisation and government body interested or involved in tourism in New South Wales.

Geographic Coverage

New South Wales.

Frequency of Publication

Annual (financial year).

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Domestic Tourism Trends In New South Wales.

3.12 New South Wales Tourism Commission

Article Reference

Chapter 2.13.

Contact

Policy and Planning Division, Sydney, (02) 231 7100.

Description

Data are collected on visitors use of private accommodation in each region of New South Wales.

Data Detail

- * Number of visitors
- * Origin of visitors
- * Length of stay
- * Seasonality
- * Purpose of visit
- * Type of accommodation used
- * Type of transport used
- * Demographic characteristics
- * Expenditure.

Purpose of Data

To provide comprehensive and reliable data for use by business firms, organisations and government bodies interested or involved in tourism in New South Wales regions.

Geographic Coverage

Regions and Local Government Areas of New South Wales.

Frequency and timeliness

Annual (financial year).

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Regional Tourism Trends In New South Wales.

3.13 New South Wales Tourism Commission

Contact

Policy and Planning Division, Sydney, (02) 231 7100.

Name of Collection

Day Trip Segmentation Study.

Description

Data on the attitudes and habits which operate in the day trip market.

Data Detail

- * Demographic profile of day trippers and non-day trippers
- * Reasons for not day tripping
- * Day trip destinations
- * Reasons for choice of destination
- * Distance of day trips
- * Type of transport used
- * Expenditure
- * Activities on day trip.

Purpose of Data

Investigate the behaviour, attitudes and requirements of the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong day trip market and ways in which this market may be extended and day trip products developed.

Geographic Coverage

Sydney.

Frequency of Publication

One-off publication; completed January 1988.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Day Trip Segmentation Study.

3.14 Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation

Article Reference

Chapter 2.14.

Contact

National Centre for Studies in Travel and Tourism,
Brisbane, (07) 870 9212.

Name of Collection

Major Survey Research Programme.

Description

The survey covers those persons staying in commercial accommodation throughout Queensland. A tourist is defined as a person who, for any purpose, is away from his or her usual place of residence for a period of at least one night but not more than 90 nights and at a location at least 40 kilometres away from his or her usual place of residence.

Data Detail

- * Visitors and visitor nights to Queensland and its regions
- * Usual place of residence
- * Age of visitors
- * Main purpose of visit
- * Average length of stay
- * Type of transport used.

Purpose of Data

To obtain detailed information and monitor trends in visitation based in commercial accommodation in Queensland.

Geographic Coverage

Queensland. Data are available for twelve regions in Queensland generally in accordance with the Australian Bureau of Statistics Statistical Divisions.

Frequency of Publication

Annual (financial and calendar year).

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Major Survey Research Programme.

3.15 Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation

Contact

National Centre of Studies in Travel and Tourism,
Brisbane, (07) 870 9212.

Name of Collection

Visiting Friends and Relatives (VFR) Survey.

Description

'VFR' travel is defined as a journey to a destination within Queensland at least 40 kilometres away from the respondent's usual place of residence involving a stay of at least one night in free accommodation, with a friend or relative or camping (excluding commercial camping) areas.

Data Detail

- * Visitors and visitor nights
- * Expenditure
- * Main purpose of visit
- * Usual place of residence
- * Average length of stay and transport
- * Age of visitors
- * Type of transport used.

Purpose of Data

To provide a picture of visitor use of private accommodation throughout Queensland.

Geographic Coverage

Queensland. Data are available for twelve regions in Queensland generally in accordance with the Australian Bureau of Statistics Statistical Divisions.

Frequency of Publication

Irregular; first issue 1991.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Visiting Friends And Relatives (VFR) Survey.

3.16 Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation

Contact

National Centre for Studies in Travel and Tourism,
Brisbane, (07) 870 9212.

Name of Collection

Day Trip Survey.

Description

The definition of a 'day trip' is a trip which lasted for at least four daylight hours and in some cases which involved at least one meal period where the main purpose of trip was for pleasure, recreation or educational purposes.

Data Detail

- * Origin of day trip visitors
- * Destination of Queensland day trips
- * Type of transport used
- * Expenditure
- * Age of visitors.

Purpose of Data

To provide a monitor of Queensland resident day tripping activity.

Geographic Coverage

Queensland. Data are available for twelve regions in Queensland generally in accordance with the Australian Bureau of Statistics Statistical Divisions.

Frequency of Publication

Irregular; first issue 1991.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Day Trip Survey.

3.17 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.15.

Contact

Manager
Tourism NPC
Mr John Alexander, Brisbane, (07) 222 6215.

Name of Collection

Monthly Population Survey, Supplementary Survey.

Description

Number and main purpose of intrastate trips of four nights or more taken by Queensland households and persons.

Data Detail

- * Origin, main destination and duration of trips
- * Type of transport used
- * Type of accommodation used
- * Activities engaged in during trips
- * Main purpose of trip
- * Age.

Purpose of Data

To provide a measure of the destinations, modes of transport and type of accommodation used by Queensland households and persons while on intrastate trips.

Geographic Coverage

Queensland and its Statistical Divisions.

Frequency of Publication

Irregular; first and latest issue: October 1989.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Intrastate Travel By Queensland Households (8637.3)

3.18 Western Australian Tourism Commission

Article Reference

Chapter 2.16.

Contact

Research Manager
WA Tourism Commission
Ms Elizabeth Smith, Perth, (09) 220 1700.

Name of Collection

Western Australia Tourism Monitor.

Data Detail

Commercial accommodation and households were surveyed for data on:

- * Visitor characteristics (number and origin of visitors, purpose and length of visit)
- * Type of accommodation used
- * Expenditure.

Purpose of Data

To provide practical and relevant tourism information at the State and regional level.

Geographic Coverage

Western Australia and regional data.

Frequency of Publication

Annual (financial year).

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Western Australia Tourism Monitor.

3.19 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.17.

Contact

Information Services, Australian Bureau of Statistics,
Tasmania (002) 20 5800.

Description

The publication *Measures of Tasmanian Tourism* draws together information about tourism and its impact on Tasmania from a number of sources including the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Australian Tourist Commission and the Tourist Department (Tasmania).

Data Detail

- * Main purpose of trip
- * State or country of origin
- * Expenditure
- * Number of visitors and visitor nights
- * Number of visitor arrivals and departures
- * Towns or cities visited
- * Activities undertaken
- * Type of accommodation used.

Purpose of Data

To explain the basis of various statistical sources available on Tasmanian tourism and to give examples of how these statistics can be used. Also, to discuss broad conclusions about tourism in Tasmania.

Geographic Coverage

Tasmania.

Frequency of Publication

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1988.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Measures of Tasmanian Tourism (8637.6).

3.20 Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation, Tasmania

Article Reference

Chapter 2.18.

Contact

Research Manager
Tourism Tasmania
Mr John Koldowski, Hobart, (002) 30 0141.

Name of Collection

Tasmanian Visitor Survey.

Description

Data are collected from adult visitors to Tasmania (persons 15 years and over who spent one or more nights in the State) by means of a stratified sample survey which is conducted over a full 12 months at the main ports of departure.

Data Detail

- * Age and sex
- * Place of origin
- * Purpose of visit
- * Length of stay
- * Type of accommodation used
- * Type of transport used
- * Expenditure
- * Towns/localities visited
- * Activities.

Purpose of Data

To monitor the level and characteristics of visitors to Tasmania.

Geographic Coverage

Tasmania. Some data are available for seven regions based on Australian Bureau of Statistics Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions.

Frequency and Timeliness of Publication

Annual (both calendar and financial year, from 1990).

Data are generally available in summary form 4-6 months after the end of the year.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Tasmanian Visitor Survey.
Tourism Statistics

3.21 Northern Territory Tourist Commission

Article Reference

Chapter 2.19.

Contact

Research Manager
NT Tourism Commission
Ms Magda Sexton, Darwin, (089) 817 899.

Name of Collection

Northern Territory Backpacker Survey.

Description

A backpacker is identified by the style of accommodation used. Persons staying in hostels and guest houses were surveyed. The survey was conducted over a 12 week period. Both long-term (those spending more than 90 nights in the Northern Territory) and short-term visitors were included.

Data Detail

- * Estimates of backpacker activity for the full year 1989-90:
 - visitors and visitor nights
 - regional visitation and expenditure
- * Visitor characteristics:
 - usual place of residence
 - purpose of trip
 - occupation, age and sex
 - type of transport and accommodation used
 - attractions visited
 - expenditure.

Purpose of collection

To collect detailed information on the backpacker segment of the Northern Territory tourist market.

Geographic Coverage

Northern Territory and regional data.

Frequency of Publication

One-off; August 1990.

Dissemination Media

Publication:
Northern Territory Backpacker Survey, 1989-90.

3.22 Northern Territory Tourist Commission

Article Reference

Chapter 2.20.

Contact

Research Manager
NT Tourism Commission
Ms Magda Sexton, Darwin, (089) 817 899.

Name of Collection

Northern Territory Travel Monitor.

Description

Survey of domestic and international visitors to regions within the Northern Territory. Data are collected for visitors using commercial accommodation and visiting friends and relatives.

Data Detail

- * Origin and demographic characteristics of visitors
- * Length and purpose of visit
- * Expenditure
- * Type of accommodation and transport used
- * Seasonal activity
- * Important feature attracting visitors to the Northern Territory
- * Ratings of main attractions
- * Unsatisfactory aspects of Northern Territory holiday
- * Main source of travel information
- * Occupancy rates for hotels and motels, guest houses, holiday apartments and caravan parks at regional level.

Purpose of Data

To measure the economic significance of tourism and identify a range of quantitative and qualitative characteristics of travellers.

Geographic Coverage

Northern Territory, regional data and subregional areas.

Frequency of Publication

Annual (financial year).

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Northern Territory Travel Monitor.

3.23 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.21.

Contact

Assistant Director
Household Income and Expenditure
Mr Allan Etheredge, Canberra, (06) 252 7031.

Name of Collection

Household Expenditure Survey.

Description

Statistics in the publication present an overview of data items collected in the Household Expenditure Survey. Emphasis has been given to highlighting the levels of household expenditure on different commodities and services.

Data Detail

- * Household expenditure and characteristics by household income quintile group
- * In relation to tourism, data are available on household expenditure on holidays in Australia and overseas, including the amount spent on:
 - * Fares
 - * Petrol
 - * Accommodation
 - * Package tours.

Purpose of Data

To measure levels and patterns of expenditure on commodities and services by private households in Australia and to identify factors which influence these levels and patterns.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories.

Frequency of Publication

Irregular; latest issue 1988-89.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items (6535.0).

Special order tables.

Unit record file on magnetic tape or floppy disk.

Magnetic tape.

Consultancy services.

Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.24 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.22.

Contact

Manager

Tourism NPC

Mr John Alexander, Brisbane, (07) 222 6215.

Name of Collection

Survey of Tourist Accommodation.

Description

Establishments with facilities providing short-term accommodation (i.e. less than two months) are surveyed. Data are collected for three types of establishments: hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities; caravan parks; and holiday flats, units and houses. Since September quarter 1986 caravan parks providing long-term accommodation have been included in the survey.

Data Detail

- * Establishments and capacity
- * Guest arrivals and average length of stay
- * Room nights sold
- * Occupancy rates
- * Takings from accommodation
- * Employment.

Purpose of Data

To provide a measure of the capacity and usage of short-term accommodation in Australia.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories. Small area data are available for all States and the Northern Territory.

Frequency of Publication

Quarterly.

Dissemination Media

Publications:

Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0).

Individual State and Territory Publications (8635.1 - 8635.8)

Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.25 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.23.

Contact

Manager

SMVU

Mrs Denise Burton, Canberra, (06) 252 5544.

Name of Collection

Survey of Motor Vehicle Use.

Description

Data are collected from a sample survey regarding the use of selected motor vehicles.

Data Detail

- * Number and type of vehicles
- * Distance travelled
- * Fuel consumption
- * Private and business vehicle usage
- * Load carrying vehicle usage
- * Commodity/Industry usage
- * Driver characteristics.

In relation to tourism, data are available on:

- * Bus usage - type of service (including tour services), passengers carried, kilometres travelled and size of bus.

Purpose of Data

To provide information regarding the use of motor vehicles in Australia.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories: some data are available by Capital City and provincial urban areas.

Frequency of Publication

Three-yearly; latest issue: September 1988.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia (9208.0)

Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.26 Department of Transport and Communications

Article Reference

Chapter 2.24.

Contact

Domestic Aviation Information Section, Canberra, (06) 274 7720.

Name of Collection

Provisional Statistics of Domestic Airline Performance.

Description

Data provided by the major airlines relate to revenue traffic (passengers paying a fare or any part of a fare and freight mail for which a fee is charged) and aircraft operations in domestic scheduled regular public transport services.

Data Detail

- * Scheduled domestic airline activity:
 - number of passengers uplifted and passenger kilometres
 - freight, mail and total tonne kilometres
- * Airport traffic:
 - passenger movement
 - aircraft movement.

Purpose of Data

To report on the operations of domestic airlines in Australia.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, Trust Territories, towns/cities with airports.

Frequency of Publication

Quarterly.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Provisional Statistics of Domestic Airline Performance.

3.27 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.25.

Contact

Assistant Director
Service Industries
Mr Peter White, Canberra, (06) 252 5633.

Name of Collection

Service Industries Surveys: Tourist Attractions.

Description

Data are the result of a survey of 1,899 tourist attractions in Australia in 1986-87. Included in the survey are museums/art galleries, amusement/theme parks, entertainment complexes, zoos, wildlife sanctuaries, oceanariums, natural attractions, primary and secondary producers (e.g. wineries), historic attractions, cruise operations and all other attractions.

Data Detail

- * Average number of visitors per attraction
- * Number of visitors per month
- * Employment
- * Capital expenditure
- * Income
- * Expenses.

Purpose of Data

To provide a measure of the operations and popularity of Tourist Attractions in Australia.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories.

Frequency of Publication

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1986-87.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Tourist Attractions (8661.0).

Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.28 New South Wales Tourism Commission

Article Reference

Chapter 2.26.

Contact

Policy and Planning Division, Sydney, (02) 231 710.

Name of Collection

Domestic Holiday Market Report.

Description

Data were collected relating to the profile of domestic holidays in Australia.

Data Detail

- * Frequency of holidays
- * Holiday habits
- * Destinations
- * Reasons for holiday
- * Focus of holiday
- * Appeal of holiday
- * Holiday activities.

Purpose of Data

To determine the appeal of New South Wales tourism products to different market segments.

Geographic Coverage

New South Wales, Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide.

Frequency of Publication

One-off publication; completed July 1989.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Domestic Holiday Market Report.

3.29 Victorian Tourism Commission

Article Reference

Chapter 2.27.

Contact

Louise Kelly, Melbourne, (03) 619 9522.

Name of Collection

Victorian Tourist Attractions Survey.

Description

Data provided on visitation levels at Victoria's 30 top tourist attractions by origin.

Data Detail

- * Visitor numbers to most popular attractions
- * Origin of visitors to attractions
- * Most popular attractions amongst international visitors
- * Most popular parks
- * Visitor numbers to Alpine resorts.

Purpose of Data

To track the visitation trends to Victoria's most popular tourist attractions.

Geographic Coverage

Victoria.

Frequency of Publication

Annual (calendar year).

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Victorian Tourist Attractions.

3.30 Australian Capital Territory Tourism Commission

Article Reference

Chapter 2.28.

Contact

Research Manager
ACT Tourism Commission
Ms Sara Burns, Canberra, (06) 274 3838.

Name of Collection

Visitor Attraction Survey, Canberra.

Description

Numbers of visitors attending public sector attractions over a month.

Purpose of Data

To monitor the number of visitors to various attractions within the Australian Capital Territory, providing the industry with a short-term indication of tourism trends.

Geographic Coverage

Australian Capital Territory.

Frequency of Publication

Monthly.

Dissemination Media

Publication:
Visitor Attraction Survey, Canberra.

3.31 Australian Capital Territory Tourism Commission

Contact

Research Manager
ACT Tourism Commission
Ms Sara Burns, Canberra, (06) 274 3838.

Name of Collection

Canberra Visitor Survey.

Description

The Canberra Visitor Survey is a destination based survey using a venue based methodology, with interviews carried out at points of high concentration of visitors. These include three main types of venues, namely the airport, hotels/motels and attractions.

Data Detail

- * Origin
- * Purpose of visit
- * Expenditure
- * Type of transport used
- * Type of accommodation used
- * Length of stay and frequency of visit
- * Visitor profile
- * Visitor satisfaction.

Purpose of Data

The aim of the survey is to establish information on the pattern and characteristics of visitor behaviour in the Australian Capital Territory, and to measure the economic impact of tourism in the Australian Capital Territory.

Geographic Coverage

Australian Capital Territory.

Frequency of Publication

Quarterly; started in July 1989.

Dissemination Media

Publication:
Canberra Visitor Survey.

3.32 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.29.

Contact

Assistant Director
Balance of Payments
Mr Neil Batty, Canberra, (06) 252 5540.

Name of Collection

Survey of International Travel Enterprises.

Description

Data show trends in the components of gross expenditure abroad by Australian travellers and adjustments to derive travel debits. Travel debits include expenditure abroad by Australian travellers not only on services, such as accommodation, but also on any goods purchased while abroad.

Data Detail

- * Components of travel debts
- * Percentage changes of expenditure abroad over previous years
- * Trends in international fares and travel expenditure.

Purpose of Data

To estimate the bulk of travel debits in the current account of the balance of payments.

Geographic Coverage

Australia.

Frequency of Publication

Ad hoc; article published September 1990.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Special Article in *Balance of Payments, Australia, Sept Qtr 1990* (5302.0).
Data referred to in the article are updated annually (financial year) and are made available on request for a charge.

3.33 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.30.

Contact

Assistant Director
Service Industries
Mr Peter White, Canberra, (06) 252 5633.

Name of Collection

Service Industries Surveys: Hotels and Bars and Accommodation.

Description

Data were collected from a survey of Hotels and Bars (mainly drinking places) and Accommodation Industries in 1986-87. The Industry includes all enterprises mainly engaged in either selling alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises (e.g. a tavern) or selling alcoholic beverages both for consumption on the premises and off the premises (e.g. a licensed hotel containing a bottle shop).

Data Detail

- * Number of enterprises
- * Employment (full-time/part-time, permanent/casual, etc.)
- * Wages and salaries
- * Items of income and expenses
- * Value added
- * Net operating expenses and turnover.

Comparable statistics for Cafes and Restaurants, Licensed Clubs, Hotels and Bars and Accommodation Industries are included in the publication.

Purpose of Data

To provide information on the characteristics of the Hotels and Bars and Accommodation Industries in Australia.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories.

Frequency of Publication

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1986-87.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Hotels and Bars and Accommodation Industries, Australia (8656.0).
Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.34 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.31.

Contact

Assistant Director
Service Industries
Mr Peter White, Canberra, (06) 252 6627.

Name of Collection

Service Industries Surveys: Cafes and Restaurants.

Description

Data were collected from a survey of the Cafes and Restaurant Industry in 1986-87. The Industry includes all those enterprises, such as cafes, restaurants, grill bars, cafeterias, catering services, etc., mainly engaged in providing meals for consumption on the premises.

Data Detail

- * Number and size of establishments
- * Employment
- * Wages and salaries
- * Turnover
- * Value added
- * Gross product
- * Net operating surplus
- * Components of turnover and expenses
- * Business size
- * Legal organization.

Purpose of Data

To provide information on the characteristics of the Cafes and Restaurant Industry in Australia.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories.

Frequency of Publication

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1986-87.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Cafes and Restaurants Industry, Australia (8655.0)
Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.35 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.32.

Contact

Assistant Director
Service Industries
Mr Peter White, Canberra, (06) 252 5633.

Name of Collection

Service industries Surveys: Licensed Clubs.

Description

Data were collected from a survey of the Licensed Clubs Industry in 1986-87. This Industry includes all those sporting, social and recreational clubs or associations having premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages which operate on a permanent basis with staff employed continuously.

Data Detail

- * Number of establishments
- * Employment
- * Wages and salaries
- * Items of income and expenses
- * Value added
- * Net operating surplus
- * Business size.

Purpose of Data

To provide information on the characteristics of the Licensed Club Industry in Australia.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories.

Frequency of Publication

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1986-87.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Licensed Clubs Industry, Australia (8657.0)
Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.36 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.33.

Contact

Assistant Director
Service Industries
Mr Peter White, Canberra, (06) 252 6633.

Name of Collection

Service Industries Surveys: Travel Agency Services.

Description

Data were collected from a survey of the Travel Agency Services Industry in 1986-87. The Industry includes all those enterprises mainly engaged in providing retail and wholesale travel agency services and passenger transport and accommodation booking services.

Data Detail

- * Number of enterprises
- * Employment – type (full-time/part-time, permanent/casual) by sex and number of employees
- * Operating expenses
- * Components of turnover
- * Foreign control
- * State government tourism enterprises
- * Operations of major Australian airlines
- * Offices of foreign airlines.

Purpose of Data

To provide information on the characteristics of the Travel Agency Services Industry in Australia.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories.

Frequency of Publication

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1986-87.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Travel Agency Services Industry, Australia (8653.0).
Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.37 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.34.

Contact

Assistant Director
Service Industries
Mr Peter White, Canberra, (06) 252 5633.

Name of Collection

Service Industries Surveys: Motor Vehicle Hire Industry.

Description

Data were collected from a survey of the Motor Vehicle Hire Industry in 1986-87. The Industry includes all those enterprises mainly engaged in leasing, hiring or renting motor vehicles from their own stock, without drivers, and for periods of less than one year.

Data Detail

- * Number of enterprises
- * Employment
- * Wages and salaries
- * Items of income and expenses
- * Value added
- * Net operating surplus
- * Details of motor vehicle rentals (including total vehicle rental days and number of vehicles in rental fleet).

Purpose of Data

To provide information on the characteristics of the Motor Vehicle Hire Industry in Australia.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories.

Frequency of Publication

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1986-87.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Motor Vehicle Hire Industry, Australia (8652.0).
Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.38 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.35.

Contact

Manager
Balance of Payments Surveys
Mr John Rattur, Canberra, (06) 252 5733.

Name of Collection

Survey of International Shipping and Airline Operations.

Description

Data presented on statistics of international transportation services and how these statistics are used in compiling the shipment, other transportation and miscellaneous services items of the balance of payments accounts.

Data Detail

- * Earnings and expenditure:
 - of Australian resident transport operators abroad
 - in Australia of non-resident transport operators
- * Freight earnings on Australia's exports and imports by residents and non-residents by:
 - mode of transport and type of vessel
 - country of residence of operator
- * Selected operations of resident and non-resident transport operators.

Data on earnings comprises earnings on freight, passenger services and other services.

Purpose of Data

To provide information on international transportation services in Australia.

Geographic Coverage

Australia.

Frequency of Publication

Quarterly; final issue March quarter 1989.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

International Transportation Services, Australia (5350.0)
Publication ceased; recent data available on request.

3.39 Bureau of Tourism Research

Article Reference

Chapter 2.36.

Contact

Statistical Services, Canberra, (06) 274 1716.

Name of Collection

Hospitality Industry Labour Force Survey.

Description

The survey was designed to provide a profile of employment levels and recruitment/training needs of key segments of the hospitality sector, defined in terms of size and nature of activities. Restaurants, hotels without accommodation, accommodation establishments and clubs were the key segments surveyed.

Data Detail

- * Number of establishments
- * Employment
- * Staff turnover
- * Recruitment
- * Staff training
- * Staff profiles.

Purpose of Data

The data were collected to provide a basis for labour force planning and assessment of training needs in the Australian tourism industry.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories.

Frequency of Publication

One-off, conducted during 1988 in respect of 1987 activities.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Hospitality Industry Labour Force Survey.

3.40 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.37.

Contact

Manager
Labour Force
Mr Don Clark, Canberra, (06) 252 6525.

Name of Collection

The Labour Force Survey.

Description

The publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force, labour force characteristics of family members and of family composition.

Data Detail

- * Employed and unemployed persons
- * Participation rate
- * Unemployment rate
- * Persons not in the labour force
- * Status of worker
- * Hours worked
- * Industry and occupation
- * Sex, age, marital status, country of birth.

Estimates for employed persons classified by industry, occupation and status of worker are available each February, May, August and November.

Purpose of Data

To measure the levels of employment and unemployment over time.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories and regional estimates.

Frequency and Timeliness of Publication

Monthly data released four weeks after reference period.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

The Labour Force, Australia and States, (6203.0). Also published for States and Territories. Refer to Catalogue of Publications and Products (1101.0).

Microfiche.

Floppy disk.

Electronic information services:

- AUSSTATS (06) 252 6017
- TELESTATS (06) 252 5405
- DISCOVERY (*656#).

Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.41 New South Wales Tourism Commission

Article Reference

Chapter 2.38.

Contact

Policy and Planning Division, Sydney, (02) 231 7100.

Name of Collection

Economic Impacts of Tourism.

Description

Data are collected from government and research bodies regarding tourism expenditure, income and employment in New South Wales and Australia.

Data Detail

- * Tourism expenditure in Australia and New South Wales by:
 - item
 - industry
 - purpose
- * Distribution of income and employment in Australia and New South Wales
- * The medium-term significance of tourism for the New South Wales economy.

Purpose of Data

To provide information on the economic impacts of tourism in New South Wales by examining both the costs and benefits of tourism for the State. Analysis of international and domestic tourism expenditure.

Geographic Coverage

Australia and New South Wales.

Frequency of Publication

One-off publication; completed August 1989.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Economic Impacts of Tourism.

3.42 Bureau of Tourism Research

Article Reference

Chapter 2.39.

Contact

Statistical Services, Canberra, (06) 274 1716.

Description

The publication *Tourism and the Economy* includes information on Australian and overseas economic conditions, and discussion of their impact on Australian tourism.

Data Detail

- * The international economy
- * The domestic economy
- * International tourism
- * Domestic tourism
- * Tourist accommodation.

Purpose of Data

To analyse the Australian tourism industry within the context of the international and domestic economy.

Geographic Coverage

Australia and Australia's major tourism source countries.

Frequency of Publication

Half yearly, published October and February.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Tourism and the Economy.

3.43 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.40.

Contact

Assistant Director
Balance of Payments
Mr Robert Boyle, Canberra, (06) 252 6069.

Name of Collection

Balance of Payments.

Description

Detailed estimates of Australia's international trade in services and related transactions within the context of the balance of payments accounts.

Data Detail

There are four components of services:

- * Shipment
- * Other transportation
- * Travel
- * Other services.

Travel services measures the acquisition of goods and services by non-resident travellers in Australia (credits) and by Australian resident travellers abroad (debits).

Purpose of Data

To provide a measure of Australia's international trade in services.

Geographic Coverage

Australia.

Frequency of Publication

Bi-annual (financial year).

Dissemination Media

Publication:

International Trade in Services, Australia, 1989-90 (5354.0).
Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.44 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.41.

Contact

Assistant Director
Balance of Payments
Mr Neil Batty, Canberra, (06) 252 5540.

Name of Collection

Balance of Payments.

Description

Detailed estimates of Australia's balance of payments transactions for the latest quarter, previous quarters and last three financial years. Latest estimates are preliminary and subject to revision.

Data Detail

- * Balance of payments - summary
 - * Detailed current account
 - * Detailed capital account
 - * Official reserve assets and exchange rates.
- In relation to tourism, data are available on:
- * Current account - credits and debits of travel services.

Purpose of Data

To provide a measure of Australia's transactions with the rest of the world.

Geographic Coverage

Australia.

Frequency of Publication

Quarterly.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Balance of Payments, Australia (5302.0).

Electronic Information Services:

— AUSSTATS (06) 252 6017.

Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.45 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.41.

Contact

Assistant Director
Balance of Payments
Mr Neil Batty, Canberra, (06) 252 5540.

Name of Collection

Balance of Payments.

Description

Detailed estimates of Australia's balance of payments transactions in financial years, together with regional breakdown of those transactions and historical series. Estimates are final or subject to only minor revision.

Data Detail

- * Balance of payments – summary
 - * Detailed and related statistics – current account
 - * Detailed capital account
 - * Historical series current and capital account.
- In relation to tourism, data are available on:
- * Current account – credits and debits of travel services.

Purpose of Data

To provide a measure of Australia's transactions with the rest of the world.

Geographic Coverage

Australia.

Frequency of Publication

Annual (financial year).

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Balance of Payments, Australia (5303.0).

Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.46 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.42.

Contact

Information Officer
Building Statistics
Mr Paul Seville, Canberra, (06) 252 6067.

Name of Collection

Building Approvals.

Description

Data are collected for approvals of residential and non-residential buildings including construction of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings.

Data Detail

- * Residential building approvals by number of dwelling units and value
- * Value of buildings approved
- * Number of dwelling units approved:
 - original and seasonally adjusted series and trend estimates
 - by class of building, ownership, and value size groups
- * Public/Private sector.

In relation to tourism, data on the value of hotel building approvals in the private and public sector are available.

Purpose of Data

To determine the number of dwelling units and value of residential buildings approved and the value and class of non-residential buildings approved.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories and small area data for some States.

Frequency of Publication

Monthly.

Dissemination Media

Publications:

Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0).

Individual State and Territory publications (8731.1 - 8731.7).

Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.47 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 243.

Contact

Information Officer
Building Statistics
Mr Paul Seville, Canberra, (06) 252 6067.

Name of Collection

Building Activity Survey.

Description

Data are collected for new residential buildings, alterations and additions with an approval value of \$10,000 or more, and all non-residential building jobs with an approval value of \$50,000 or more.

Data Detail

- * Building activity commenced, under construction at end of period, completed, value of work done during period, value of work yet to be done by:
 - new residential building – number of dwelling units and value
 - value of non-residential buildings by type
 - value of alteration and addition to residential building
 - public/private sector
 - State and Territory
- * Value of building activity:
 - seasonally adjusted series
 - at average prices.

In relation to tourism, the above data are available for hotel building activity.

Purpose of Data

To monitor building activity in residential and non-residential building sector.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories.

Frequency of Publication

Quarterly.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Building Activity, Australia (8752.0)

Individual State and Territory publications (8752.1 – 8752.8).

Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.48 Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories

Article Reference

Chapter 2.44.

Contact

Director
Economic Policy and Infrastructure
Mr Keith Maxted, Canberra, (06) 274 1789.

Name of Collection

Tourism Infrastructure Developments.

Description

Data are collected for international class accommodation (5 star or 5 diamond classification) establishments and major tourist projects valued at \$5 million and over.

Data Detail

- * International class accommodation currently available and under construction by:
 - number of establishments and rooms
 - location and name of establishments
- * Major tourist projects worth \$5 million and over under construction or firmly committed
 - name and type
 - location
 - rooms
 - cost estimate
 - year of completion.

Purpose of Data

To obtain an account of international class accommodation available and under construction, and major tourist projects under construction and firmly committed.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, eight capital cities, and other areas.

Frequency of Publication

Quarterly. Final edition September Quarter 1990.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Tourism Infrastructure Developments.

3.49 Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories

Contact

Research and Technical Director
Mr Peter Verwer, Building Owners and Managers Association, Sydney,
(02) 231 1600.

Name of Collection

Australian Tourism Investment Database.

Description

A statistical summary of existing and projected traveller accommodation
(rated 3 star and above).

Data Detail

- * Number of existing rooms and beds
- * Volume of foreign investment
- * Employment numbers
- * Value of new construction
- * Likely supply of rooms
- * Number and value of mooted projects
- * A market overview by the Bureau of Tourism Research is also included.

Purpose of Data

To provide a review of Australia's supply of traveller accommodation.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories.

Frequency of Publication

Twice a year. First issue April 1991, next issue due September 1991.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Australian Tourism Investment Overview.

3.50 Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories

Contact

Research and Technical Director
Mr Peter Verwer, Building Owners and Managers Association, Sydney,
(02) 231 1600.

Name of Collection

Australian Tourism Investment Database.

Description

This publication monitors development activity in the tourist sector which is rated 3 star and above. The report includes data for each individual project.

Data Detail

- * Establishment name and address
- * Names of owner, developer and architect
- * Room numbers
- * Summary of convention facilities
- * Projected star rating
- * Project status.

Purpose of Data

To provide a listing of new building projects.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories.

Frequency of Publication

Twice a year. First issue April 1991, next issue due September 1991.

Dessemination Media

Publication:

Australian Tourism Investment Database, Development Activity Reporter.

**3.51 Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment,
Tourism and Territories**

Contact

Research and Technical Director
Mr Peter Verwer, Building Owners and Managers Association, Sydney,
(02) 231 1600.

Name of Collection

Australian Tourism Investment Database.

Description

A database of existing traveller accommodation (rated 3 star and above).

Data Detail

- * Ownership, operator and chain
- * Number of rooms and bed spaces
- * Convention and recreation facilities
- * Star rating.

Purpose of collection

To provide a listing of existing traveller accommodation in Australia.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories.

Frequency of Publication

Twice a year. First issue April 1991, next issue due September 1991.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Australian Tourism Investment Database on floppy disk.

3.52 New South Wales Tourism Commission

Article Reference

Chapter 2.45.

Contact

Policy and Planning Division, Sydney, (02) 231 7100.

Name of Collection

Tourism Development Register.

Description

Data provide an overview of tourism development in New South Wales.

Data Detail

- * Name of development
- * Location
- * Completion date
- * Star grading
- * Number of rooms
- * Cost in millions of dollars.

Purpose of Data

To monitor tourism development activity in New South Wales and to assist developers, consultants and suppliers to gauge tourism development activity and type.

Geographic Coverage

New South Wales.

Frequency of Publication

Quarterly.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Tourism Development Register.

3.53 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.46.

Contact

Manager

Employment and Earnings

Mr Mick Atkinson, Canberra, (06) 252 6571.

Name of Collection

Average Weekly Earnings.

Description

Data are the result of an annual survey conducted in respect of a pay period in mid-November and include average weekly earnings and hours.

Data Detail

- * Sex
- * Industry
- * Composition of earnings (ordinary/overtime)
- * Full-time or part-time status
- * Type of employee (managerial/non-managerial, adult/junior)
- * Sector of employment (public/private).

Purpose of Data

To provide data on the average weekly earnings and hours of employees in Australia.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories.

Frequency of Publication

Annual (calendar year).

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Average Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia (6304.0).

Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.54 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.47

Contact

Assistant Supervisor

Public Finance

Mr Colin Mitchell, Canberra, (06) 252 6280.

Name of Collection

Commonwealth Government Finance

Description

Government finance statistics provided on non-financial public sector. The statistics show consolidated transactions of various public authorities. Provides details of the financial transactions of the federal level of government, compiled in accordance with national accounting concepts.

Data Detail

- * Summary of transactions classified by economic transaction framework
- * Current and capital outlays by economic transaction framework and government purpose classification
- * Outlays, personal benefit payments, grants and net advances to States and Northern Territory by general purpose classification
- * Taxes, fees and fines by type
- * Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises by industry
- * Detailed data relating to expenditure on tourism and area promotion by the Commonwealth, States and Territories are unpublished and include:
 - final consumption expenditure
 - gross fixed capital expenditure.

Purpose of Data

To show the purpose of Government expenditure programs and the roles of different levels of Government in undertaking and financing of these programs.

Geographic Coverage

Australia, States and Territories.

Frequency of Publication

Annual (financial year).

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Commonwealth Government Finance, Australia (5502.0).

Unpublished data available on request at a charge.

3.55 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 248.

Contact

Assistant Director
Balance of Payments
Mr Neil Batty, Canberra, (06) 252 5540.

Name of Collection

Balance of Payments.

Description

Preliminary estimates of Australia's balance of payments, official reserve assets and exchange rates for the current month plus revised estimates of previous months.

Data Detail

- * Balance of payments statistics
- * Current account:
 - seasonally adjusted and trend estimates
 - merchandise, services, income and unrequited transfers
- * Capital account
- * Official reserve assets and exchange rates.

Purpose of Data

To provide a measure of Australia's transactions with the rest of the world.

Geographic Coverage

Australia.

Frequency of Publication

Monthly.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Balance of Payments, Australia (5301.0).

Electronic information services:

- DISCOVERY (*656#)
- AUSSTATS (06) 252 6017
- TELESTATS (06) 252 5404.

3.56 Australian Bureau of Statistics

Article Reference

Chapter 2.49.

Contact

Assistant Director
Consumer Price Index
Ms Marce Roy, Canberra, (06) 252 6251.

Name of Collection

Consumer Price Index.

Description

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures quarterly changes in the price of a basket of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by the CPI population group (i.e. metropolitan wage and salary earner households). This basket covers a wide range of goods and services arranged in the following eight groups: food, clothing, housing, household equipment and operations, transportation, tobacco and alcohol, health and personal care, and recreation and education.

Holiday travel and accommodation in Australia and overseas are included as sub-groups in the recreation and education group.

Data Detail

Data are presented as an index number. Percentage change over time in the all groups index and the sub-groups are shown.

Purpose of Collection

To monitor the movements in the retail prices of commonly purchased goods and services.

Geographic Coverage

Australia's eight capital cities and a weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Frequency of Publication

Quarterly.

Dissemination Media

Publication:

Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

Electronic Information Services:

- DISCOVERY (*656#)
- TELESTATS (06) 252 5405
- AUSSTATS (06) 252 6017.

CHAPTER 4 — ABS CONSULTANCY SERVICES

4.0 ABS Consultancy Services

Information Services from the Australian Bureau of Statistics

The Australian Bureau of Statistics is Australia's national statistical authority. The Bureau collects and disseminates information on wide-ranging economic, social and demographic topics for Australia, its States and Territories.

Information Services comprises a group of specialised services designed to deliver statistical information to you. We offer a range of methods for you to obtain information, whether you are a small business owner, a marketing manager in a large corporation, a policy maker or a student.

Each of our services varies in degree of personalised service and cost, so you can choose which service best suits your needs:

- ☐ Information Consultancy Service
- ☐ ABS Bookshops
- ☐ Subscriptions
- ☐ Electronic Services
- ☐ ABS Research Facilities

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Our consultants work closely with you to help determine just what information you need. They can then locate the information for you. Information may be provided in the format of your choice, and may include a hard copy report (which can be mailed or faxed), computer diskette or simply a personal phone call.

If you are interested in doing your own research work, but need some expert advice to help you clarify your information needs and organise your information search, the Information Consultancy Service is also your solution. Our consultants can advise you on alternative ways to locate the statistics you need and help determine which method is best for you.

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ABS Electronic Services are the answer for users interested in making time-critical decisions with up to-date information. Contact Information Services in any of our offices to find out more about the range of electronic data services available.

ABS Research Facilities

If you want direct access to our publications and want to conduct your own research, you can use the research facilities in the Bureau office in your State or Territory. We offer excellent research facilities for all our publications — current and historical — and can provide you with access to a range of international statistics as well.

However, we can also undertake analysis or research on your behalf, for example by relating information from a number of the data sources in this Directory to produce a statistical picture of your subject of interest.

For more information about any of the services mentioned, call the ABS inquiry number in your area. Our inquiry staff will be happy to answer any questions you may have about the services we provide.

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| International | (2.4) (2.7) | | Census of population and | |
| Number of arrivals | | | housing | (2.8) |
| and departures | (2.4) | | Consumer price index | (2.49) |
| Arrivals | | | Construction | |
| By airport | (2.4) (2.24) | | Hotels | (2.43) |
| Country of | | | Tourism projects | (2.44) (2.45) |
| residence | (2.1) (2.6) (2.7) | | | |
| International air | | | Departures | |
| passengers | (2.4) | | By airport | (2.4) (2.24) |
| Overseas visitors short-term | (2.1) | | International air | |
| Attractions | | | passengers | (2.4) |
| see Tourist Attractions | | | Overseas visitors | (2.1) |
| Australian Capital Territory | | | Domestic airlines | (2.24) |
| tourism | | | Domestic travel | |
| Tourist attractions | (2.28) | | Accommodation used | (2.11) (2.22) |
| Visitors to | (2.28) | | Duration of trips | (2.11) (2.15) |
| Backpackers | (2.19) | | In New South Wales | (2.12) |
| In Northern Territory | | | In Northern | |
| Country of origin | (2.19) | | Territory | (2.19) (2.20) |
| Expenditure | (2.19) | | In Queensland | (2.15) |
| Duration of trip | (2.19) | | In Tasmania | (2.17) |
| Number | (2.19) | | Number of | |
| Purpose of trip | (2.19) | | trips | (2.7) (2.10) (2.11) |
| Balance of payments | (2.40) (2.41) | | Purpose of trip | (2.11) |
| Building | | | State of origin and | |
| Hotels | | | destination | (2.11) |
| Approvals | (2.42) | | Transport used | (2.23) (2.24) |
| Commencements | (2.43) | | | |
| Tourism projects | (2.44) (2.45) | | Earnings | |
| Buses | | | Employees | (2.46) |
| see Tour buses | | | Gender | (2.46) |
| | | | Employment status | (2.46) |

Economy			Turnover	(2.30)
Impact on tourism	(2.38)	(2.39)	Hotels and motels	
Employment			Establishments	(2.22)
Average earnings	(2.46)		Occupancy rates	(2.22)
Cafes and restaurants	(2.31)		Star grading	(2.22)
Hospitality industry	(2.36)		Takings	(2.22)
Hotels and bars	(2.30)			
Licensed clubs	(2.32)		Income	
Motor vehicle hire	(2.34)		From tourism	(2.14)
Recreation, personal and other services	(2.8)	(2.46)	Of visitors	(2.38)
Tourism sector	(2.38)		International airlines	(2.4)
Tourist attractions	(2.25)		International trade in services	(2.40)
Travel agency services	(2.33)		International tourists	
Enterprises			Age	(2.2) (2.9)
Cafes and restaurants	(2.31)		Arrivals	(2.1) (2.4) (2.6) (2.7)
Licensed clubs	(2.32)		Attitudes to Australia	(2.3)
Motor vehicle hire	(2.34)		Country of origin	(2.1-2.4) (2.5) (2.6) (2.7)
Travel agency services	(2.33)			(2.9)
Exchange rate	(2.48)		Departures	(2.1) (2.4) (2.9)
Expenditure			Duration of trip	(2.1) (2.2)
Australian travellers overseas	(2.29)		Expenditure	(2.3) (2.7)
Backpackers	(2.19)		Month of arrival	(2.9)
Capital	(2.25)	(2.47)	Purpose of trip	(2.1) (2.3) (2.9)
Country of residence	(2.3)		State of clearance	(2.9)
Holidays	(2.21)		State of stay	(2.1) (2.7)
In Northern Territory	(2.20)		Transport used	(2.2)
In Queensland	(2.14)		Interstate visitors	
In Tasmania	(2.17)		By region	(2.8)
In Western Australia	(2.16)		To New South Wales	(2.13)
On tourism	(2.38)		To Northern Territory	(2.19) (2.20)
Students'	(2.40)		To Queensland	(2.14)
Forecasts of visitor arrivals	(2.6)		To Western Australia	(2.16)
Holiday flats and units			Intrastate travel	
Occupancy rates	(2.22)		Northern Territory	(2.20)
Takings	(2.22)		Queensland	(2.14) (2.15)
Hospitality Industry			Labour force	
Employment	(2.36)		Average earnings	(2.46)
Establishments	(2.36)		By industry	(2.37)
Staff training	(2.36)		Employment	(2.37)
Hotels			Hospitality industry	(2.36)
Building approvals	(2.42)		Licensed clubs industry	
Building commencements	(2.43)		Employment	(2.32)
Value of approvals	(2.42)		Enterprises	(2.32)
Hotels and bars industry			State of operation	(2.32)
Employment	(2.30)		Turnover	(2.32)
Number of businesses	(2.30)		Type of	(2.32)
State of operation	(2.30)			

Motor vehicle hire industry			Recreation, personal and other services industry		
Employment	(2.34)		Earnings	(2.46)	
Enterprises	(2.34)		Employment	(2.8) (2.37) (2.46)	
Income	(2.34)		Restaurants		
Size of rental fleet	(2.34)		see Cafes and restaurants		
State of operation	(2.34)		Employment	(2.36)	
Takings	(2.34)		Number per head of population	(2.31)	
Turnover	(2.34)				
Wages and salaries	(2.35)				
New South Wales tourism			Service industries		
Accommodation used	(2.5) (2.12)		Accommodation	(2.22) (2.30)	
Attractions visited	(2.5)		Cafes and restaurants	(2.31)	
Domestic visitors	(2.12) (2.13)		Hotels and bars	(2.22) (2.30)	
Duration of trip	(2.12)		Licensed clubs	(2.32)	
Economic impact	(2.38)		Motor vehicle hire	(2.34)	
Income of visitors	(2.13)		Tourist attractions	(2.25)	
International visitors	(2.5)		Travel agency	(2.33)	
Products	(2.26)		Small businesses		
Projects under construction	(2.45)		see Businesses, size of		
Purpose of visit	(2.13)		Staff training	(2.36)	
Region visited	(2.5) (2.12) (2.13)				
Northern Territory tourism			Takings		
Accommodation used	(2.20)		Caravan parks	(2.22)	
Backpackers	(2.19)		Holiday units and flats	(2.22)	
Expenditure	(2.20)		Hotels and motels	(2.22)	
Region visited	(2.20)		Motor vehicle hire	(2.34)	
Visitors	(2.20)		Tasmanian tourism		
Overseas visitors			Accommodation used	(2.18)	
see International visitors			Activities undertaken	(2.17)	
Overseas travel by Australians			Attractions visited	(2.18)	
Age	(2.9)		Country of origin	(2.17)	
Destination	(2.7) (2.9) (2.10)		Expenditure	(2.17)	
Expenditure	(2.29)		Number of visitors	(2.17) (2.18)	
Number of trips	(2.10)		Purpose of visit	(2.17) (2.18)	
Purpose of trip	(2.9)		State of origin	(2.17)	
Passengers			Transport used	(2.18)	
Domestic airlines	(2.24)		Tour buses		
Earnings from	(2.35)		Distance travelled	(2.23)	
International airlines	(2.4)		Passengers carried	(2.23)	
Tour buses	(2.23)		State of operation	(2.23)	
Queensland tourism			Type of bus	(2.23)	
Age	(2.14)		Tourism infrastructure developments	(2.44)	
Country of origin	(2.14)		Tourism promotion	(2.47)	
Duration of trip	(2.14)		Tourist attractions		
Expenditure	(2.14)		Capital expenditure	(2.25)	
Purpose of trip	(2.14)		Employment	(2.25)	
Transport used	(2.14)		In Australian Capital Territory	(2.28)	

In New South Wales	(2.5)	Turnover	
In Tasmania	(2.18)	Cafes and restaurants	(2.31)
In Victoria	(2.27)	Hotels and bars and	
Number of	(2.25)	accommodation	(2.30)
State of operation	(2.25)	Licensed clubs	(2.32)
Type of	(2.25)	Motor vehicle hire	(2.34)
Visitors to	(2.25)	Travel agency services	(2.33)
Transport		Visitors to	
Domestic travellers	(2.11)	New South Wales	(2.5) (2.12)
International airlines	(2.4)		(2.13)
International operators	(2.35)	Northern Territory	(2.19) (2.20)
Origin of international		Queensland	(2.14)
flights	(2.4)	Tasmania	(2.17) (2.18)
Tour buses	(2.23)	Western Australia	(2.16)
Travel agency services		Wages and salaries	
Employment	(2.33)	Motor vehicle hire	(2.34)
Enterprises	(2.33)	Travel agency services	(2.33)
Expenses	(2.33)	Western Australian tourism	
Foreign control of	(2.33)	Duration of trip	(2.16)
State of operation	(2.33)	Expenditure	(2.16)
Turnover	(2.33)	Purpose of visit	(2.16)
Wages and salaries	(2.33)	Region visited	(2.16)
Travel services		Visitors	(2.16)
Credits and debits	(2.40) (2.41)		
Students' expenditure	(2.40)		

Recommended retail price: \$49.50



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